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VOL. VII

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1920

No. 19

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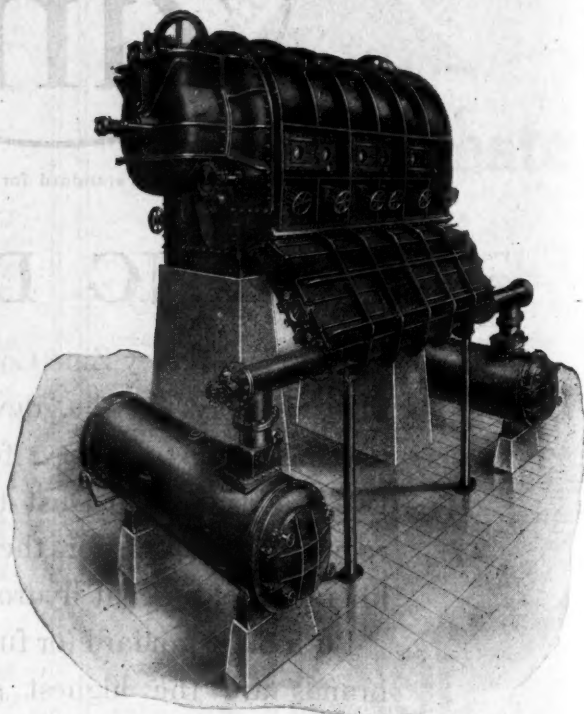
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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PRICES CURRENT

IMPORTS

PESSIMISM AND PRICES

The first of November saw the end of six months of general deflation in commodity markets and its consequent price declines. Dun's figures for the half year, embracing various markets, give the general average of decline over the period as 13.7 per cent. During the month of October, 1920, the drop was 4.3 per cent. October price movements as compared with previous months, show a less precipitous decline in the cases of foodstuffs, clothing, wool, cotton, hides, leather and similar items. Chemical, oil and drug prices, on the other hand, have apparently suffered more severely during the past month than at any other time since the beginning of the break about the first of May. Drug and chemical people, at first optimistic and then hopeful, have become resigned as to the depressed state of affairs as price after price in the downward course slides beneath the level of production cost.

With the first six months of deflation completed, business interests are wondering just how much longer it will require markets and prices to reach normal or the point nearest this rather mythical condition to which they will likely go. All sorts of opinions are hazarded as to when prices will cease declining and regain some of the lost ground. The turning-point—as it has come to be called—has been placed all the way from Election Day this year until January, 1922. Judging from the present state of affairs, January, 1922, looks like the more logical choice, that is, from the point of view of those who are being hit hardest by the present slump and can see little light ahead from the depths of their pessimism. The war spent four long years turning the world "topsy-turvy," disrupting commerce, disorganizing business, inflating values, and, although every war in history has been followed by deflation and depression,—in this case, it was freely admitted and expected at any time by the industry a year ago—six months of receding values have caused a good part of the chemical and drug trade to assume an unusually downcast attitude.

Industry is taking its losses now and will continue to suffer until after the first of 1921 at least, according to the best authorities. Then will come labor's turn to play the fiddle to the tune of reconstruction and deflation. As far as the chemical industry is concerned, it is earnestly hoped that the worst is past. Prices cannot go down indefinitely and consumers cannot stay out of the market forever.

ON WHOSE AUTHORITY?

A man quite without technical or theoretical training in chemistry; a man who is not a student

either of economics, or of science, or of international politics; a man whose only practical experience has been (according to the reports of the commercial agencies) as a salesman of electric flashlights—this man presumes to discuss, as a competent authority, the complicated and delicate problems of the interesting triangle of German, British, and American competition for the world's chemical markets. Certainly every man is entitled to his own opinions. But are the opinions of such an authority worthy of over a column of space, under a big double-column headline, in a reputable chemical trade paper?

We think not.

Quite aside from the professional publishing question of the "news value" of this individual and reading matter space which he commands in these days of high-priced paper, is the question of effect, at home and abroad, of his personal opinions.

Of all the industries essential to national prosperity and national security the chemical is the "master key." Every nation learned this lesson during the war. Every nation is determined to profit by this war experience. What promises to be one of the most broadly and most keenly contested trade wars of all commercial history is to be fought in the next decade over chemicals—particularly coal-tar chemicals. Every company, every individual in the American chemical industry needs all the sound information on every subject touching the making, the selling, the consumption of our products that can be obtained from reliable sources. Misinformation is dangerous for domestic consumption. In foreign fields half-baked opinions place us in a false position.

ELECTION RESULTS AND THE TARIFF

The result of the election is highly satisfactory to the chemical industry as a whole with perhaps one exception. The exception is the re-election of Senator Moses from New Hampshire whose monkey wrench was so effective in preventing the passage of the dye legislation at the last session of Congress. Senator Thomas of Colorado will not return after his present term expires in March. Otherwise the chemical industry faces a situation which in its broad aspect is little different from that in the Spring. The Republican party is pledged only in the broadest terms to the general policy of protection in the matter of tariff. The application of this policy to our dye and potash industries has not been defined by any of the candidates, yet the trade generally expects much in the way of an efficient barrier against ruinous foreign competition in these two lines. Along with the tariff question, and of even more importance to the industry at large, is that of taxation on which the Republican party is pledged to a more equitable distribution of the present burden. The tax problem will probably be considered at the short session of Congress in December, but predictions from party leaders are to the effect that the framing of a new tariff will be delayed until a special session which President Harding is expected to call as

soon as practicable after the inauguration for that particular purpose.

In the meantime a new undertone of confidence is making itself felt throughout the trade. Not a sufficiently pronounced feeling to bring on a bull market but certainly a tangible faith in the ultimate not very distant recovery of business from its present slump. It is probable that conditions will become worse before a permanent improvement sets in, but the ultimate outcome is looked upon with optimism and it is just this kind of confidence that is necessary to bring it about.

Reading the stars by the rules of astrology, Reuben H. MacDonald of Binghamton, N. Y., predicts that 1921 will be known in history as the Chemical Year. This is a pretty safe prediction whether Reuben read it in the stars or in the Evening Sun. Emboldened by faith in astrological signs, which include the ram, he butts in with the further remark that many chemical discoveries will be made, hence chemists will be popular. This will be a great relief to the members of the Chemical Warfare Service who became so unpopular with the Germans by their promptness in duplicating every poison gas invention made in Germany, and then going them one better. But perhaps Mr. MacDonald had the brewery chemists in mind and expects them to discover a drink with a kick in it that can't be reached by the 18th amendment.

The agitation for a direct to consumer advertising campaign to aid in passing dye legislation and not only passing it but keeping it passed calls for action. When individual manufacturers can afford to keep such displays as the electric signs in the Times Square district, in New York, going continuously it becomes evident that results are forthcoming. Why not an American dyes sign? The idea is somewhat strange but certainly no one will ever forget the drilling spearmen, the Corticelli kitten, and the host of other celebrities made of electricity in that district.

The Madras Presidency, India, is planning to develop the province's essential oil materials in cardamom, linaloe, gingergrass, palmarosa and cinnamon. Heretofore the crude methods of distillation have given poor results. It is proposed to equip factories with modern distilling machinery and employ chemists to supervise the work. Lemon-grass oil is distilled on the West Coast of India, but is too dark to find favor in commerce. The Mysore Government has demonstrated what is possible in this line by perfecting the sandalwood oil industry.

The new gasoline substitute made from corn-stalks, sugar and yeast, according to the inventor, worked all right because reinforced by two barrels of grain alcohol concealed behind a wall, with pipes running from the alcohol through the corn-stalk mixture. Why waste perfectly good corn-stalks? As a "successful" operator in this line once said: "All you need is plenty of certificates and liberal advertising."

Methods of Handling Quotations

A Criticism of Too Elaborate and Unwieldy Systems, and Suggested Improvements in "Scrap-Paper" Records

INCOMPLETE records of quotations received, as well as figures quoted out, are dangerous, and the fundamental cause of many serious business errors that cost money. Some chemical houses keep no record of quotations in a systematic manner except a carbon copy of the letter, if the price is given by mail, and in many instances where prices are given over the telephone, the memory of the individual handling the deal is the only record. It is difficult to believe that business houses which go to no end of trouble and expense to safeguard themselves against loss, will take a chance of laying themselves open to ridicule by "slip-shod" methods in giving out, receiving and recording quotations. Of the three steps in a transaction, quoting or receiving a quotation of price, the actual sale or purchase, and payment for the goods after delivery, the last two receive perhaps ninety per cent of the attention of the commercial end of the average business organization.

Apparently no two chemical or drug houses in the country handle their quotations and quotation records in the same manner, judging from the wide variety of schemes which an investigation has shown to be in use. From the simplest plan for record-

	WILSON	H.B.C.	SMITH	BROWN	CASBY	CHEM. WILSON	JONES	WEST
300lb Cream Tartar	.45	.43	.53	.46	-	.45	-	-
1200lb Pot. Bromide	.38	-	.45	.40	-	.42	-	⊙
50lb Aspirin	.80	.80	-	.82	-	.85	-	-
10Kgo Citric Acid	-	.50	.52	.52	-	.55	-	-
250lb Nox Yornica, Pl.	-	-	-	.24	-	.23	.24	-
366lb Acetanilid	.40	.39	.40	.40	-	-	-	-
1 Co. Camphor, flab	-	-	.115	-	-	.120	-	-
1000g Quinine ^{50% base}	.75	-	.75	.75	-	.72	-	-
466lb Oxalic Acid	-	.28	-	.28	-	.30	-	-
1lb Santonin	-	.375	-	-	.135	-	-	.140

Illustrating the method used by quite a number of brokers and dealers of keeping quotation records in a loose-leaf note-book when "shopping the market" to buy on a firm order.

ing incoming and outgoing quotations on odd scraps of paper to the most elaborate card-index systems, the method of keeping the records varies widely in each individual case. Some are obviously far too elaborate and complicated for quick and ready reference in a busy office while others are too simple to be of value where the volume of business is large enough to overload the "scrap-paper" records. In between the two extremes, stand several systems which were examined and appear to be the best types, the development of many years' experience in a particular field. In each case, simplicity is the keynote, that is, to the point where it is compatible with completeness and efficiency.

In the case of a large manufacturer where the sales and purchase units of the organization are distinctly separate, quite a similarity of general method was noted. Export sales are naturally taken care of in a separate department. All domestic quotations are given out by one individual or his immediate subordinate. In the absence of both, which is rare, no quotations are made. All telephone quotations are confirmed by mail. After a quotation has been made, a copy of the letter or quotation blank as the case may be, is filed in a separ-

8007.

RECORD OF DAILY QUOTATIONS RECEIVED

ARTICLE **POTASS. BICARB. U.S.P.**

NAME	STATE	TOWN	ADDRESS	DATE	PRICE	F.O.B.	QUANTITY	REMARKS	REFER TO TEL. NO.	LETTER
JONES CO	WIS	MILWAU.	238-12 ST	10/17	.28	N.Y.	4 tons	FIRM TILL 10/24		2V/10/2
HARRIS	N.J.	NEWARK	48 ORANGE	10/26	.30	N.Y.	4 tons			
SMITH CHEM	N.Y.	N.Y.	12 JOHN ST.	10/28	.31	N.Y.	4 tons	FIRM 11/4		8162
BROWN CO	DEL.	WILMING	212-10 ST.	11/1	.27	N.Y.	6 tons	JAP. ORIGIN		917H

A general type of file card which is in use by several chemical houses for keeping daily quotation records, both incoming and outgoing. This simple type is in wide use with various modifications by both manufacturers and brokers.

ate cabinet, the contents of which are removed annually. A further record in addition to a copy of the letter consists of a card index listed alphabetically according to product with complete entries made daily. In the latter, a quick ready reference is available for instant use, as for example in replying to a telephone inquiry, while in the quotation carbon-copy file, a complete history of the proposed transaction is available. The cards for this file are something after the style of the illustration at bottom of previous page except that they are a "daily record of prices quoted." Another system which appears to work very well, is the use of large sheets for recording all quotations given out by either 'phone or letter. Each sheet is about twelve inches wide and eighteen long and so ruled that a complete history may be recorded. These are filed in a loose-leaf binder which, of course, must be indexed. An average of two sheets a day means only 600 for the entire year.

In the purchasing branch of an organization, a card file arranged alphabetically according to products appears to be a general and much used means of recording incoming quotations. The card file is fortified by a letter file in which are kept the original letters offering the goods. A distinction must be made between requested quotations from sellers and those which come unsolicited as offers. Unless the latter are of particular interest, no entry is made of them on the card and the letter is filed or destroyed as judgment dictates. The large sheets are likewise used by purchasing departments with success. However, so many are the individual modifications of the general plan to meet individual requirements that lack of space forbids the discussion of anything but generalities.

The Methods of Brokers

Of course, when it comes down to handling quotations, the real difficulties in recording and classifying are encountered by brokers who do a large volume of business. The manufacturers' problem becomes small by comparison. The income of a broker depends not on the profit from his goods sold, but upon the volume of goods which he can direct into buyers' hands. The larger the number of quotations, offers, and inquiries which he handles, the greater his sales and, consequently his income. Hence, a broker, without a smooth working method of recording bids and quotations for ready use, would soon be smothered beneath a pile of clerical details.

Although the method may appear rather antiquated, most of the brokers encountered, keep their records of offers and needs in ordinary blank books, entered chronologically as they come in by 'phone or letter. A card file, arranged according to the items, is obviously a far better method. A card similar to the type shown at bottom of previous page is a general model of several systems now in use. One file is for "offers made by sellers" and the other "quotations to buyers." An inquiry, for example from a buyer, for acetanilid, will mean that the broker can refer at once to his latest "acetanilid" card and see who he has listed as offering this product, with prices, containers and so forth. This method is in comparison to looking back through a mass of unrelated entries in a blank book until recent offers of acetanilid are unearthed.

Shopping the Market

When a broker receives an order to buy at the best price without the latter being definitely stated, he is in duty bound to buy at the lowest figure possible in his market. This means that he must "shop" the market to find the lowest seller. A system in use by several leading brokers and dealers in recording quotations and which has apparently proven very successful, is illustrated by the smaller diagram. A loose-leaf note book ruled something after the style of the ac-

companying illustration is used by a representative of the broker in going the rounds of the trade. Each group of products, for example, essential oils, botanical drugs, heavy chemicals and the like, has a separate page or series of pages. As each quotation is received, it is entered in the square opposite the product listed and in the column under the name of the firm giving the quotation. Upon a return to the office, it is a matter of a few minutes to determine who is low man on each item and place the order.

Criticism of Present Methods

Most of the leading chemical and drug manufacturers, dealers and brokers have systems of handling quotations in effect which are altogether desirable and efficient in their working. Some, however, and this includes several of the best known firms in the trade, do not appear to treat quotations seriously and record them in a more or less hit or miss fashion, more for individual guidance of an employee than for a vital record of the business. Two cases are known where odd slips of paper, backs of envelopes and similar mediums are used exclusively to record the figures. Others use pocket memorandum books and small blank books. This type of record for either incoming or outgoing quotations is obviously not in keeping with anything along the lines of modern business methods. On the other hand, a system was encountered in a large dealer's office where eleven sets of card files were used for the quotation and order records. Four would have been sufficient in this particular case. The whole affair is complicated, unwieldy and inefficient. Part of the system has already fallen into discard. This is a warning against too elaborate a plan. A sane plan, as simple as possible in keeping with a complete record and which experience proves to be most valuable and efficient, is the type of system for the individual firm to adopt for their own needs.

Rudolph Goeb, of Atascadero, Cal., has been commissioned to visit San Francisco to secure such additional equipment as may be required for a cork making industry to be established in that city. A carload of machinery was recently received at Atascadero, this consisting of special machinery invented and built by Mr. Goeb more than ten years ago for the manufacture of cork from wood fibre. This machinery was sold by the receiver for the model manufacturing plant that had been built for the industry at St. Louis, Mo. For ten years, step by step, the scattered threads of the patent rights, the process rights and the machinery itself have been patiently gathered and the enterprise is now to be launched anew in California.

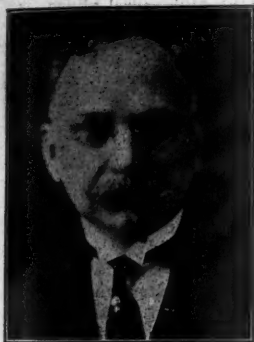
The resignation of E. C. Morse, director of sales, has been tendered to the War Department, effective December 31, or earlier. Mr. Morse will return to civil life from which he was drawn early in the war by the Construction Division of the Army, later transferring to the sales organization of the War Department. He will be succeeded by Lt. Col. E. S. Hartshorn, of the General Staff.

Baeder, Adamson & Co., 67 Beekman street, New York, have completed plans for the erection of a one-story addition to its plant at Richmond and Allegheny streets, Philadelphia, for the manufacture of glue. It will be brick and steel, 75x95 feet and estimated to cost about \$50,000.

The American consul at Madras, India, reports that a firm in Madras is desirous of exporting in the crude to the United States. For more detailed information request file No. FE-178, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., or branch offices.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS ELECT W. A. SAILER

W. A. Sailer of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, has been elected president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association to complete the unexpired term of the late



W. A. Sailer

R. C. Stofer, former president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., who died early last September. The term of Mr. Sailer will extend until April 14, 1921, at which time the annual election is scheduled. W. A. Sailer, secretary and general manager of Sharp & Dohme, became associated with the latter company in December, 1908, after having spent years in the service of John Wyeth & Brother of Philadelphia. Mr. Sailer has always been an active member of the Association, serving for several years as a member of the Executive Committee.

W. J. Woodruff, secretary of the Drug Manufacturers Association has announced that the next annual meeting of the organization will be held in New York, April 11 to 14, 1921. The hotel at which the convention will be held has not been selected as yet and will be announced later. Last year, the meeting was held at the Biltmore and in previous years at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SLOW DELIVERY OF AMERICAN GOODS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 3.—What is the reason for the delay in shipments of merchandise to Mexico by American firms? All the Vera Cruz merchants are complaining that orders given for goods some four or five months ago have not been shipped, while on the other hand, orders given to firms in England, France and even Germany have been shipped and have arrived at this port. There are about four to five American ships to one foreign flag, coming to this port, so it cannot be for lack of ships. Firms that have their money tied up for months, are not going to place repeat orders, when they can get goods from other countries in less time.

SWISS DYES ARRIVE IN MEXICO

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 3.—One hundred thousand dollars worth of Swiss aniline dyes have arrived on the American S. S. Dade County from Germany. These dyes are from the Basle Chemical Co., of Basle, Switzerland, and are consigned to the representative of the company in Mexico City.

The subjects discussed at the recent congress of German chemists at Hanover indicate that the chemical industry is still under severe economic handicaps and show the trend of thought in the industry. They were the complete utilization of combustibles; the production of synthetic benzene; the production of metals from lower grade ores; the cheaper and easier manufacture of aluminum by electrothermic processes; the production of zinc with less loss. Professor Goldschmidt defied other countries to equal Germany in the domain of synthetic dyestuffs.

President D. R. Anderson of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., reports that its supply of platinum, amounting to 682.579 grams, has been stolen.

NON-ESSENTIAL PLANTS IN GERMANY**TO BE CLOSED AND THEIR COAL SEIZED**

Demobilization Officials Must Allow Time for Investigation—Works of National Importance to Receive Coal and Raw Materials Confiscated Under the Regulations

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Drastic measures are on foot to economize in coal to an unheard-of extent and should circumstances require it the Government will not shrink from sidetracking entire industrial groups in order to safeguard industries of vital economic and national interest. The memorandum recently issued by a joint committee of the Federal Ministries of Economics and Labor and bearing upon the closing down and breaking up of industrial plants in Germany will serve to illustrate the determination of the Government to reorganize and co-ordinate the various plans. The memorandum has been submitted to the preliminary National Economic Council, the industrial parliament known as the Reichswirtschaftsrat.

The proposed regulations will make it compulsory upon all works contemplating a part or entire break up of their plants as well as a temporary or permanent suspension of operations to bring such intention to the notice of the authorities whenever such measures would tend to result in the discharge of hands to an undue extent. The proposed decree covers all industrial plants as well as transportation service plants—with the exception of Government or state plants, employing at least 20 workmen. From the date of filing the application, a period of suspension of four weeks in the case of a closing down and six weeks when breaking up will be compulsory during which time no changes of a legal or material character likely to affect the proper and correct management of the works under consideration will be permitted.

A period of three months will be granted in special cases when applying for a break-up permit. This period of suspension is principally intended to enable the Demobilization Authorities in charge of the execution of the regulations to take such measures as are deemed necessary in order to prevent a closing-down or breaking up of the plant; all such measures to be taken in conjunction with the works management and the works council, and should circumstances require it, in collaboration with local and expert organizations. A detailed statement giving instructions as to the method of procedure has been drafted for the use of the Demobilization Officials, explaining the steps to be taken in dealing with the difficulties responsible for the proposed closing down or breaking up, respectively, and it is instructive to note that the Commissioners have been advised not to regard each closing down or breaking up of an establishment as a national or economic disaster inasmuch as the difficulty of the coal supply problem may easily lead to temporary restrictions on production in the interest of an economic utilization of available raw materials. With a view of facilitating an efficient utilization and exploitation of available stocks and raw materials, the Commissioners will be empowered to confiscate all such stocks as soon as an application for a break-up or shut-down has been filed and prompt measures will be taken to turn over seized stocks—particularly coal—to works of national and economic importance.

Recent reports from Upper Silesia show that the chemical industry is hard hit by the coal shortage. The industry in that territory is principally supplying benzene, ammonium, sulfate, tar, sulfate of copper and iron. Sulfate of ammonia forms one of the staple products for export and the falling-off in foreign orders for this product is being commented upon.

FAILURES INCREASED IN OCTOBER

Reports made to R. G. Dun & Co., show that the number of failures in October was 923 with liabilities amounting to \$38,914,659. The number was 246 larger than in September and liabilities disclosed an increase of 31 per cent. In October, 1919, failures numbered 463 and liabilities were \$6,871,966. The failures in October this year exceeded in number those of any preceding month since March, 1918, when the total was above 1,100 and the total of indebtedness involved in October was the heaviest since April, 1915.

Twenty-eight failures last month, accounting for an aggregate of \$12,786,325, were in manufacturing lines, twenty for \$4,484,765 among traders and six with debts of \$8,297,077 were among agents, brokers, &c. Altogether there were 327 manufacturing insolvencies in October with liabilities of \$19,173,090, the number being the largest reported in any month since June, 1917, and the indebtedness exceeding that of all months back to January, 1915.

EARNINGS OF HERCULES POWDER

The Hercules Powder Co. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, a surplus after preferred dividends of \$1,481,555, compared with \$781,057 in the same period in 1919.

The comparative statement of income follows:

	1920	1919
Gross receipts	\$16,199,927	\$16,542,148
Net earnings all sources ..	1,783,776	1,061,932
Preferred dividends	302,221	280,875
Surplus	\$ 1,481,555	\$ 781,057

The general balance sheets as of Dec. 30, last, show cash amounting to \$1,656,938; accounts receivable \$4,309,827; materials and supplies, \$5,282,898; bills payable, \$570,180; accounts payable \$524,543; Federal taxes and reserves, \$1,975,383; profit and loss surplus \$16,665,850; total assets and liabilities \$33,499,130.

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.'S SURPLUS

The New Jersey Zinc Co. reports for the quarter ended September 30 a surplus after dividends of \$31,873, compared with \$1,076,577 in the preceding quarter. The report compares as follows:

	—Quarter ended—	
	Sept. 30, '20	June 30, '20
Total inc. after exps., taxes & depreciation, etc.	\$1,826,873	\$3,341,577
Int. charges, etc.	115,000	585,000
Net income	\$1,711,873	\$2,756,577
Dividends	1,680,000	1,680,000
Surplus	\$ 31,873	\$1,076,577

The International Nickel Company reports for the six months ended September 30, 1920, a surplus after charges, Federal taxes and preferred dividends of \$1,994,640, equivalent to \$1.19 a share on the \$41,834,600 common stock, as compared with a surplus of \$510,602, or 30 cents a share, in the corresponding period of 1919. In the first half of 1920 the company earned \$3,729,675, as against \$2,441,454 in the first six months of last year.

R. Wilkins of Victor Blagden Company of London, Eng., has arrived in this city for an extended business trip throughout the country. Mr. Wilkins expects to spend at least two months in America in the interests of his firm. His business address is care of Brown Bros., 59 Wall street, or W.E. Jordan & Co., 11 Cliff street, who are representatives for his firm here.

Books of Trade Interest

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CATALOG—Fifth annual edition, by the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., 1 Madison avenue, New York, Quarto, 1828 pages, including directory and catalog.

The increasing demand for the Chemical Engineering Catalog is shown by the size of the present edition compared with the first edition issued in 1916. The fifth edition comprises 11,500 copies, and the first edition was 8,500. The number of pages is also significant of its growth and usefulness. The present volume has 1,328 pages, the first edition had 279 pages.

It is apparent at a glance that the Catalog means economy of time in looking for equipment, machinery, laboratory supplies, fine chemicals and raw materials needed by engineers, works managers, superintendents, or heads of government technical departments. The volume is printed under the supervision of an official committee appointed by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, and comprising the following named members of the profession: Charles P. McKenna, chairman; L. H. Baekeland, M. C. Whitaker, E. R. Weidlein, and William M. Grosvenor; ex-officio the committee includes David Wesson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and William A. Noyes, president of the American Chemical Society.

The information which manufacturers and chemists will find embodied in the classified directory of equipment and materials is doubly valuable because of the alphabetical arrangement and the complete directory of firms making or acting as agents for the products listed. This section alone fills 280 pages. The catalog announcements by leading companies in the various lines are more complete in detailed information than can be found anywhere outside of a cumbersome catalog, yet are so condensed that little time will be lost in finding what is sought. The index is a guide to the pages where the various announcements will be found.

The technical books section contains the titles of more than 1,000 works which comprise about all the books published on chemical subjects, in the English language, and this list is accompanied by an index by subjects in addition to the very complete description of each volume, with names of authors, contents and price.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY FOR COAL MINING STUDENTS. By L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc., B.Sc., Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Univ. of Sheffield. 8 vo., 320 pages. Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

Any partial compilation of a science must of necessity be open to criticism as to the wisdom of the selections made. However in the present case some justification for the omissions is to be found in the character of the prospective readers. Matter which does not directly bear upon the mining of coal and the chemistry of coal itself has been carefully left out. No doubt the book will serve a very useful purpose but one cannot help thinking of the old adage about the danger of a little learning. The chemistry of carbon is too broad a subject to be casually covered in a book of this character in connection with fundamental chemical theory, physical theory, explosions and explosives, gas laws, and by-product coking. Especially is this true when one considers that the book is intended for those who have had no previous knowledge of chemistry.

The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York will hold its 172nd dinner at the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William street, New York, on Thursday evening, Nov. 11.

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS OF DYES*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—There was \$2,299,516 worth of aniline dyes exported from the United States during September, according to the Department of Commerce, while logwood extract exported was valued at \$268,666 and all other dyes and dyestuffs exported during the month were valued at \$551,113.

The largest quantity of aniline dyes, valued at \$708,009, went to China, with Switzerland second, the dyes going there being valued at \$187,601. British India was third, with England, Canada, Brazil and Mexico coming next.

The largest quantity of logwood extract exported during September went to England, with Italy, France and Canada coming next in order.

The largest quantity of all other dyes was exported to China, with Canada, France and Mexico coming next.

GERMAN COLORS MUST PAY HIGHER DUTY

The Board of United States General Appraisers has made advances in the assessed rates on coal-tar colors from Germany, particularly on colors imported from the Aktien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, of Berlin. The invoice was dated Frankfurt, Germany, February 17, 1920, and the goods entered at New York on March 31, 1920. The prices, as fixed by Judge Brown, read as follows:

"Zambesi black D extra, invoiced at marks 3.25 kilo; re-appraised at marks (depreciated) 100 per kilo, Zambesi black V, invoiced at marks 2.30 per kilo; re-appraised at marks (depreciated) 62 per kilo, Wool blue 5 B, invoiced at marks 3.75 per kilo; re-appraised at marks (depreciated) 92 per kilo. Leather black 92, 627, invoiced and re-appraised at marks 1.90 per kilo."

ALCOHOL CALLED A CHEMICAL

The November meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held on November 3. Franklin B. Yates, the chairman, told of the proportionate ease in obtaining supplies of alcohol for manufacturing as compared to the delays formerly experienced.

Mr. Foster suggested that in the future all handlers of alcohol, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, refer to it as a chemical—for as far as the drug and chemical trades are concerned that is what it is.

In an endeavor to bring the employees together and promote a spirit of goodwill, several departments of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., have recently undertaken social activities of various kinds. On Saturday, Oct. 30, the General Order and General Service Departments held parties in their own departments which were voted a success by the one hundred and twenty employees in attendance. The rooms were beautifully decorated. Music and entertainment were provided by their own talent, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in dancing.

Charles S. Wills, receiver for Rogers, Brown & Co., has begun suit in the New York Supreme Court against the Yokohama Specie Bank for \$9,264, the value of paranitraniline shipped to the Taiyo Trading Co., of Osaka, Japan. The receiver drew on the Yokohama Bank in accordance with a letter of credit issued by the bank, but the drafts were not paid.

Henry F. Lodge, a specialist in white barytes, has become associated with the J. C. Finch Minerela Milling Company. For the present Mr. Lodge will be located with E. M. & F. Waldo, 11 Broadway, New York, Eastern sales agents for the Finch Company.

HAJIME HOSHI GIVES 100,000 YEN**TO GERMANY FOR RESEARCH WORK**

Japanese Pharmaceutical Manufacturer Believes In Doing His Part To Assist In General Scientific Progress in the World, He Says—His Letter to Dr. Solf

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 10.—Having learned that Germany is in great need of funds for carrying on scientific research, and that these funds are lacking because of the breakdown of German finance, Hajime Hoshi, president of the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company of Tokyo, recently decided to make a donation of 2,000,000 marks to the German Government, to be distributed as that government sees fit. Mr. Hoshi said that there was no other motive in making that decision than was expressed in a letter which he addressed to Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the German Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, which requested Dr. Solf to communicate with his home government recommending acceptance of the gift. The letter was accompanied with an order to the branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Hamburg to pay the amount named. The letter to Dr. Solf is translated as follows:

"Application of medico-chemical science in practice is my specialty and I have been engaged in the industry for many years, in order to assist in promoting the welfare of mankind in Japan and throughout the world. I have always regarded the progress of science in the German Empire with profound admiration and have been thankful for the benefit which accrued from such progress.

"I heard that recently the German Empire after the great national calamity is in urgent need of funds for carrying on scientific research work. My contribution will not be even one-ten-thousandth part of the fund needed, but I desire to present 2,000,000 marks toward this fund for research work as a little token of my sincere wish to assist.

"I desire that Your Excellency will recommend my offer to the German Government. I shall esteem it a great favor if Your Excellency will not grudge to take the trouble to do so.

"The cash can be obtained at any time from the branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Hamburg out of our deposits in the bank. Yours respectfully,

"Hajime Hoshi."

"It is time that we should think internationally," said Mr. Hoshi. "It is not enough that we should get the benefits out of progress in other countries; we should do a bit of our part to assist in the general scientific progress in the world. Our students go to Germany to study and get the benefits of German progress in science. What have we done to assist in the world's progress in science? Certainly, if we do not get direct benefits out of scientific progress in Germany we will get indirect benefits."

Dr. Solf said that he could not but accept the offer, as German science is now sadly in need of funds. He said that no strings were attached to the offer, but that it would be used to further medical and chemical investigations in the German laboratories. The gift of 2,000,000 marks amounts to about 100,000 yen gold (\$50,000).

John H. Pickles is now connected with the sales department of the Wm. T. Miller Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and will represent this company in Massachusetts, Maine, and Connecticut. Mr. Pickles was for five years in the dyeing department of the American Woolen Co., and for the past four years has been superintendent of dyeing at the Broad Brook Co., Broad Brook, Conn.

The Editor's Correspondence

No Shellac Corner by Victrola

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

We have during the past several years heard frequent rumors that one of our principal competitors had cornered the shellac market, and we wonder whether this is not the same rumor or bit of gossip that you refer to, and now attribute to us.

We note you understand that Victor dealers are using this story as a sales argument. Do you know, however, that this is the case? If any of them are, which we doubt, they are doing so on their own responsibility.

We have not cornered the shellac market, nor have we ever attempted to do so.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE COMPANY,

E. E. Shumaker,
General Purchasing Agent.

Camden, N. J., Nov. 3, 1920.

Appreciates A Good Fight

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

We wish to take this means of expressing our appreciation of your untiring efforts in your attempt to create a foot-hold for the use of American dyes.

CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Every Buyer Should Read It

The Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

We have read very carefully your editorial on the outlook for crude drug prices published in your journal, October 20. It is indeed unfortunate that every buyer cannot read this article as it shows a grasp of the crude drug situation, which is not possessed by any other writer on the subject. It is indeed gratifying to know that at least one journal takes enough interest in the subject to go into it thoroughly.

In closing we are compelled to commend this article very highly.

J. L. HOPKINS & Co.

New York, Oct. 27.

100 YEARS' GROWTH IN U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1821, the total value of all export shipments from the United States aggregated \$51,683,640. Today, American manufacturers transact about twelve times that much export business in a single month—the exports for September, 1920, amounting to \$606,000,000. Of the fifty-one million dollar export total for 1821, thirty-one million dollars represents crude materials for use in manufacturing; twelve million, foodstuffs, crude, partly or wholly manufactured; four million, manufactures for further use in manufacturing, leaving only \$2,900,000 in round numbers to represent manufactures ready for consumption.

During the fiscal year 1920, America's export trade had grown to the remarkable figure of \$7,950,000,000. This represents domestic exports and does not include foreign goods imported and then re-exported. Of this sum, \$2,835,000,000 represent manufactures ready for consumption. The figures themselves explain the great industrial expansion of the country during the last one hundred years, and emphasize its ability to compete in selling completely manufactured goods in the markets of the world.

Of Interest in the Trade

The Norwich Pharmacal Company has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Partola Manufacturing Company for \$3,500 claimed to be due on merchandise. The complaint alleges 501 cases of ferronina were sold to the defendant at \$8.75 per case. Of the total amount, \$883.75 has been paid.

The Safety First forces have found an ally in radium luminous material which is used on power line switches where fumbling might mean electrocution to the operator. It is believed that the majority of the accidents in factories and mines, where darkness is an element of danger, can be eliminated.

The Victor Chemical Works has just put into operation, their second plant at Nashville, Tenn. This factory embodies the most recent developments in chemical construction. It was erected at a cost of over \$1,000,000 and is devoted especially to the manufacture of phosphatic products for food purposes.

Exports to Asia and Oceania in 1913 were \$208,000,000 and in 1920 will considerably exceed \$1,000,000,000. Exports to South America for 1920 will exceed \$500,000,000 against \$147,000,000 in 1913; to Africa \$140,000,000 against \$29,000,000 in 1913; to North America, other than the United States, about \$1,800,000,000 against \$601,000,000 in 1913, and to Europe over \$4,000,000,000 as against \$1,500,000,000 in 1913.

In a market report on chemicals and dyes the London Times Trade Supplement says: "It is undeniable that the anti-dumping bill now in preparation is an almost immediate necessity. Both in Germany and in the United States the energy of the synthetic chemical industry is devoted specially to the production of the commoner classes of dyestuffs, and both countries are constantly improving their export capacity."

Among the tenants of the Hamilton Building, Thames and Greenwich streets, who have purchased the property is the Oakley Chemical Co. Other tenants are printing companies. Each of the purchasers will substantially own the premises which they now occupy, and there will remain approximately 15,000 square feet of space to be rented to other tenants for the mutual benefit of the owners. The structure was built in 1883 by the Western Electric Co.

In 1919 there were 65,556,247 gallons of creosote, 2,412,592 gallons of paving oil, 102,011 gallons of miscellaneous preservatives used in the United States, in addition to 43,483,000 pounds of zinc chloride, the largest quantity of this preservative ever reported by the industry, according to a recent Department of Agriculture bulletin. Of the creosote, 6,493,000 gallons were imported. The material treated consisted of crossties, poles, wood blocks, crossarms, construction timbers and miscellaneous material, largely for railroads, mines and telegraph and telephone companies.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending Oct. 23 included the following: On the steamer West Camak, from London and Hamburg, to Williams, Dimond & Co., 24 drums cresylic acid, 29 casks chloride of barium, 100 barrels phosphoric syrup, 2,009 kegs perchloride of ammonia, 145 barrels linseed oil and 2,357 bags sulfate of potash; on the steamer West Caddoa from Dairen, 16,500 bags of bean cake and 1,619 barrels of hemp seed; on the steamer China, from Hongkong, 333 barrels vegetable oils, and on the barkentine Aurora, from Sydney, to Burns, Philp & Co., 1,225 tons of copra.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	11	Heyden Chem.	4	4 1/2
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	60	70
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	57 1/2	58 1/2	*Int. Agricult.	17	18
*Am. Ag., Ch.	76	77	*Int. Agricult., pf.	72	77
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	84	85	*Int. Nickel.	17	18
Am. Chicle	37	38	*Int. Nickel, pf.	80	81
Am. Chicle, pf.	63	64	*Int. Salt.	65	66
*Am. Cot. Oil.	24 1/2	25 1/2	K. Solvay.	75	100
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	70	75	*Mathieson Alk.	30	36
Am. Cyan.	25	30	Merck & Co., pf.	83	93
Am. Cyan., pf.	55	65	Merrimac.	76	80
*Am. Druggists S.	9	9 1/2	Mulford Co.	50	55
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	...
Am. Glue, pf.	68	70	*Nat. A. & C.	57	58
*Am. Linseed	66	68	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	90	91
*Am. Linseed, pf.	84	86	*National Lead.	74	75
*Am. Malt.	26	27	*National Lead, pf.	105	106
*Amer. Zinc.	45	46	N. J. Zinc.	160	163
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	45	46	*Niag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powder	137	140	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf.	75	78	Penn. Salt.	65	67
*Barrett Co.	130	132	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co., pf.	102	103	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
British Am. Chem.	6	7	Rollin' Ch.	80	90
Butterworth Ind.	38	35	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	94	99	Royal Baking Po.	110	120
Carborundum	135 1/2	135 3/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	81	83
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casolin Co.	40	50	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc.	180	180
Celluloid, pf.	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	82	83	Swan & Finch.	60	70
*Corn Products, pf.	100	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9 1/2	10 1/2
*Davison Chem.	39	40	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Chem.	255	255	Union Carbide	59	60
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur	105	105
Du Pont.	190	210	*Un. Drug.	45	48
Du Pont, pf.	74	77	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	45	48
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	20	24	*Un. Dyewood.	56	60
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf.	93	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Gen. Chem.	140	155	U. S. Gypsum.
*Gen. Chem., pf.	89	92	*U. S. Indus. Al.	82	83
Grasselli.	131	132	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	95
Grasselli, pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	54	55
Hercules, Powder	195	203	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	105	1.07
Hercules, Powd., pf.	90	93	*V. Vivaudou	12	13

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Semet-Solvay Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Nov. 20 to stockholders of record Nov. 5.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent has been announced by the General Asphalt Co., payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 15.

The Dow Drug Co. of Cincinnati announces a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Nov. 1 on stock of record Oct. 21.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock has been declared by the American Cotton Oil Co., payable Dec. 1 to shareholders of record Nov. 11.

The following stocks will be ex-dividend on the dates stated: Nov. 19, General Chemical Co., 2 per cent; Nov. 19, National Lead Co., 1 1/4 per cent; Nov. 15, United Drug Co., 2nd preferred, 1 1/2 per cent.

The American Smelting and Refining Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 19; and a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock payable Dec. 1 on shares of record Nov. 12.

The Dow Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 5. A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock has also been announced, payable on the same date.

The bankers who bought the \$5,000,000 fifteen-year 7 1/2 per cent gold debentures of the Diamond Match Co. report that the issue was heavily over-subscribed and the books have been closed. The Diamond Match Co. reports net profits available for interest and Federal taxes, after allowing for depreciation for the nine months ended September 30, 1920, of \$2,731,358.

The Business Outlook

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEW

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Post-war readjustment about which the country has been talking, finally is at hand with no prospect of financial panic in sight, according to Archer Wall Douglas, chairman of the committee on Statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose monthly report on business conditions was made public to-day. The course of prices, the report sets forth, will continue downward. Merchandise stocks by January 1 will be smaller than for many years.

"We are over the top and on the down grade in most phases of industrial and commercial life," says the report, "although there still continue to be exceptions to this general statement. Finished lines of metals, drugs and automobile sundries are among the most notable exceptions, especially as to price changes, which are few as yet in these particular branches of business.

"Demand in all lines is slackening. It is everywhere a case of most conservative buying rather than any great increase in supply. We are having a vivid illustration of how our usual volume of business is made up largely of things people do not really need. Also, we see how people will get along without things they once thought indispensable, once the fit of economy is on them.

"Manufacturing and mining are meeting the situation, in the usual fashion, by running on reduced time or shutting down altogether. This has already meant, in some cases, reduced wages. Zinc, lead and copper mines see no call for going on producing when they cannot sell their ores and when prices keep on declining. Just now the need of the country seems to be for more consumption rather than more production.

"Talk of stabilizing prices, so as to save the situation, no longer interests any one save a few hopeless theorists. The laws of supply and demand will, in time regulate matters."

PRICE TENDENCY STILL DOWNWARD

Further price recessions and continued dullness in manufacturing and wholesale lines, with activity in the retail department only fair, furnish the features of the week's developments in the trade situation as reported by Bradstreet's, which mentions declines in prices of thirty-one commodities and advances in the price of twelve. Dun's Review reports sixty-eight declines against sixteen advances. Further light on the extent of the price decline is supplied by Dun's monthly index number, which dropped during the month from \$237,341 to \$227,188, all classes contributing to the decrease. Collections are slow.

Among wholesalers and jobbers the disposition is still to criticize retailers for not being willing to reduce prices to a point where demand will reawaken, though as noted above, some retailers' cuts have evoked more popular interest.

With nearly all purchasers waiting for evidence that the price readjustment has run its course before committing themselves for the future, comparatively few new orders are being received to replace those which have been completed and manufacturers are not disposed to accumulate reserve stocks of goods during the present period of uncertainty.

Old Hickory Powder Plant at Jacksonville, Tenn., has been sold for \$3,000,500.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 1024

MANY PRICES LOWERED BY PRODUCERS

Ammonium Sulfate and Nitrate of Soda Decline Owing to Heavy Stocks and Lack of Demand—Bleaching Powder and Potassium Bichromate Easier—Making Contracts for 1921

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Acetic Acid, Glacial, \$1.50 cwt. Bleaching Powder, 1/2 lb.
Ammonium Sulfate, 1/2 lb. Potassium Bichromate, 3c lb.
Sodium Nitrate, 10c cwt.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.11 1/4	\$1.11 1/4	\$1.12 1/4	\$1.12 1/4
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	21.00	21.00	22.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder Works...100 lbs.	5.50	6.00	7.00	2.25
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	7.25	7.25	8.25	8.70
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.22	.22	.28	.28
Salt-peter, gran.....lb.	.13	.13	.15	.13 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.15	2.15	2.80	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.10	4.10	4.10	3.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.23	.26	.34	.26
Average	4.486	4.546	4.958	4.115

A generally weak tone continues in the heavy chemical market although reports from some quarters seem to indicate better confidence on the part of buyers. Some few contracts are being made over 1921 in heavy acids and alkalis but otherwise there seems to be little interest in the situation. Buying for prompt or spot delivery is still limited to absolute necessities with producers beginning to feel the force of the declining market. In many cases manufacturers are announcing lower prices but in others the tendency to hold at present high levels is evident.

The declines recorded for the week are of little importance except as a part of the general downward trend. Acetic acid in producers' hands is lower although prices asked are still above the recent spot market for second hand acid. Ammonium sulfate and nitrate of soda are lower on lack of demand and heavy stocks. Bleaching powder on the spot has been easier with lower prices prevalent. Potassium bichromate is lower.

Acid, Acetic—Producers have announced a downward revision in their acetic acid prices following the recent reduction on acetate of lime. Spot prices are generally lower than even the reduced prices quoted by makers. Glacial is quoted down to \$13.50@14.25 per hundred with spot quotations around \$11.50 per hundred and business being done in a few cases around \$11.00 per hundred. Commercial 80 per cent acetic is quoted at \$10.25@11.25 per hundred with pure 80 per cent at \$12.00@12.75 per hundred. Prices on 28 per cent are given as \$3.50@4.00 per hundred and on 56 per cent as \$7.00@7.75 per hundred.

Acid, Mixed—Prices have remained unchanged with a variation still in evidence between producers. Prices are quoted as 11c@11 1/2c per unit of nitric according to holders and 1c@1 1/4c per unit of sulfuric. Some few contracts are being made but generally the situation is very dull.

Acid, Muriatic—A wide variation exists between quotations from different makers of muriatic acid. The price basis is given as \$2.00@2.50 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carlots of carboys. The higher price is given as firm in some quarters while holders at the

lower figure are willing to admit that they will shade their price for firm business. Some few contracts are being entered into at prices somewhat below the spot but no announcement of the figures has yet been made.

Acid, Nitric—In the face of a declining nitre market citric acid has remained weak. Demand has been very low and prices quoted by factors in the market have remained at variance. Quotations on 38-degree acid in carlots of carboys vary from 6 1/2c per pound up to 7 1/4c per pound according to seller and in the absence of demand of any magnitude no effort is being made to bring quotations to a better basis.

Acid, Sulfuric—Some few sulfuric contracts are being booked for 1921 but as a rule consumers are inclined to hold off as long as possible. Contracts on 60-degree acid are being made down to \$11.00 per ton in tank cars f. o. b. works. Quotations vary according to holder on sulfuric acid as also on the other heavy acids with 60-degree acid named up to \$16.00 per ton. Prices on 66-degree are around \$21.00@22.00 per ton in tanks works and on 20% oleum \$23.00@25.00 per ton on the same basis.

Aluminum Chloride—Anhydrous aluminum chloride is to be had in good quantity from domestic producers around 45c per pound. In spite of this some business is being done in imported material around 60c per pound.

Aluminum Sulfate—Sales have been made during the week at lower levels on an easy market. Commercial sulfate is to be had around \$2.40@2.50 per hundred on the spot with offers from producers around these figures. Iron free sulfate on contracts is offered around \$5.00 per hundred with no buyers and the spot position is weak around \$4.50 per hundred.

Ammonium Sulfate—Producers continue to reduce prices in the absence of demand. The large stocks which are known to exist in all principal markets have tended to prevent buying and have forced reductions generally. With little business in sight or prospect producers are quoting around \$4.50@4.60 per hundred for sulfate in double bags, and admit that they would probably be willing to shade this for firm business. Naked stocks and single bags are offered for domestic consumption around \$4.25 per hundred.

Arsenic—White arsenic is easy with very little demand. Stocks are not large and any considerable buying movement would probably result in an upward turn in the price which is now quoted around 13 1/2c@14c per pound. Some sales have been made during the week as low as 13c per pound. Red arsenic is steady around 16c@17c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Offers of imported white crystals are heard as low as \$90.00 per ton on the spot while domestic producers continue to quote around \$120.00 per ton. Demand has been light.

Bleaching Powder—Somewhat easier conditions have forced bleach down again and sales during the week were made around \$5.50 per hundred works. There has been little demand and supplies generally have been easier than before. Contracts are still offered over 1921 at \$3.50@4.00 per hundred f. o. b. works but are attracting little attention.

Magnesium Sulfate—Odd lot offers have been heard during the week as low as \$2.75 per hundred for the commercial on the spot although the general level of

quotations is around \$3.00 per hundred. Business is very dull with demand from the tanners at a standstill.

Potash, Caustic—Producers continue to quote prices well above the spot market which is very slow and well supplied with imported caustic. Spot lots of 88-92% caustic are to be had around 22c per pound with offers for shipment from Germany around 18c per pound c. i. f. Producers are quoting on the former basis of 28c per pound works for 88-92%.

Potassium Bichromate—A further decline brings bichromate down to 23c@25c per pound on the spot according to seller and quantity. Business has been very dull.

Potassium Chlorate—Prices continue firm around 18c per pound for domestic chlorate with some German goods offered at the same figure. Odd lots of Japanese chlorate are in the market from time to time around 15c per pound without attracting much attention.

Soda Ash—The market has been inactive during the week with few inquiries noted and with the general attitude of holders firm around \$2.15 per hundred on the spot for light ash although sales were made as low as \$2.10 per hundred. Dense ash is to be had around \$2.75 per hundred.

Soda, Caustic—Prices have remained around \$4.10 per hundred on the spot for fused caustic with holders of flake and granulated asking somewhat higher figures.

Sodium Nitrate—Lower prices are named on the spot. Quotations are heard at \$2.90@3.00 per hundred for crude nitrate. Shipment is quoted at \$3.00@3.40 per hundred according to delivery.

Jackson & Co., of Valparaiso, say of nitrate of soda: "Prices have continued declining and the actual situation is exceedingly weak. During the last week exporters have, however, been showing more interest at present low quotations and it seems likely that they may very soon come into the market to fill requirements. For prompt 95 per cent sales have been rumored at 14s 6d, with short terms of payment and storage about to fall due. A small transaction has also been made for the same position at 15s for a special port on usual terms. Private transactions for November delivery have been made at 15s 4d and for December-March nitrate is offered at 16s 3d, and less might possibly be accepted."

The authorized capitalization of dye, chemical and drug companies incorporated during October was \$4,825,000. In commenting upon the investment during the first ten months of 1920, the "Journal of Commerce" says: "The total is \$180,467,000, more than 100 per cent greater than the \$85,319,000 reported for the corresponding period a year ago. Even if the remaining months of 1920 fail to roll up important totals, it is already assured that the influx of capital into the industries this year will establish a new record for any twelve months since the war started."

British tin markets were lower, prices closing at £259 spot and £262 15s futures on standard sales of 100 and 250 tons. Straits spot, however, remained unchanged at £261 5s, while the Singapore price for future Straits was not received. The domestic market was also dull and unsettled, closing prices recording a slump of 1/8c a pound to 38 1/2c, with futures steadier at 40c to 40 1/2c. On the Metal Exchange holders asked 39c for spot and this month, and 1/2c premium for each succeeding month, with bids 1c lower.

The Milton Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md., has filed notice of an increase in capital from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

Industrial Chemical Notes

H. D. Shea has obtained a judgment for \$831 against the Waugh Chemical Corporation.

The General Chemical Co. is having plans prepared for a re-inforced concrete power plant, 49x59 feet, at Race and Winder streets, Baltimore.

The steamer Clauseus, of the Green Star line, arrived recently at Portland, Ore., with a cargo of 5,200 tons of bulk sulfur, the largest cargo of the kind ever brought to that port.

The Chemists Club has been empowered to negotiate a mortgage for the purchase of property at Nos. 46-48 East 41st street, by an order made by Justice Mullan of the New York Supreme Court.

The Nitrogen Products Co. has been incorporated at Long Beach, Cal., with a capital stock of \$200,000 by George Allsey Brown, Charles P. Halfhill, Fred P. Smith, George D. Roalfe and Joe Crail.

The annual report of State Mineralogist Hamilton of California contains the statement that the production of potash decreased \$4,393,013 in value, and there was also a decrease in the value of borax and soda produced in the state.

The Electro Bleaching Gas Co. has begun suit in the New York Supreme Court against the British-American Chemical Corporation for \$3,382, claiming breach of contract by the chemical company in refusing to pay a balance due on a shipment of liquid chlorine.

The Philadelphia Chemical Club was addressed last week by Philip S. Tilden, sales director of the heavy chemical department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. on "What We May Expect In the Chemical Business." He said the requirements of the 111,000,000 people in the United States meant expansion of the chemical industry because almost everything is treated with chemicals at some stage of production.

A conference of the licensed fertilizer manufacturers and dealers of California was held recently in the offices of G. H. Hecke, State Director of Agriculture, and matters of general interest to the fertilizer industry were discussed. Director Hecke opened the meeting by outlining the purposes of the State Department of Agriculture created at the last session of the Legislature and stated that no important changes of policy affecting the fertilizer business would be made without trade hearings. An exchange of ideas on how the State fertilizer law may most effectively serve the interests of both seller and buyer followed.

Nomination ballots have been sent out by the American Chemical Society for members to register their choice for president and four councilors-at-large to serve for three years. Among the names suggested for president are R. F. Bacon, E. C. Franklin, F. W. Freericks, M. Gomberg, Chas. L. Reese, Edgar F. Smith, and H. P. Talbot. President Noyes is unable to accept a second term. For councilors-at-large: Geo. P. Adamson, C. L. Alsberg, Edward Bartow, A. M. Comey, A. C. Fieldner, Wm. Hoskins, H. E. Howe, Lauder W. Jones, C. E. K. Mees, A. V. H. Mory, J. F. Norris, Allen Rogers, A. H. White. Three of the present councilors are eligible for re-election, H. E. Howe, A. V. H. Mory, and Allen Rogers.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1016-1018

MANUFACTURERS REDUCE QUININE PRICES

Realize Necessity For Quick Return to Lower Levels—Acetanilid, Morphine, Codeine, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid and Terpin Hydrate Down—Citric, Caffeine and Camphor Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	No Advances Recorded	Declined
Acetanilid, 5c lb.	Corn Syrup, 5c lb.	
*Acid Citric, 6c lb.	Cream Tartar, 3c lb.	
Acid Oxalic, 3c lb.	*Formaldehyde, 2c lb.	
Acid Tartaric, 3c lb.	Lycopodium, 25c lb.	
*Second Hands, 4c lb.	Morphine Sulfate, \$1 oz.	
Caffeine Alk., 25c lb.	Hydbr. Hydchl., \$1 oz.	
Camphor, Jap. ref., 6c lb.	Diacetyl Alk. Hdchl., \$1 oz.	
Caramel, 10c gal.	Ethyl Hydrochlor., \$1 oz.	
Cerium Oxalate, 5c lb.	Quinine Sulfate, 10c oz.	
Codeine Alkaloid, \$1 oz.	*Minor Salts, 12c oz.	
Sulfate, 80c oz.	*Quinine Sulf., Java, 5c oz.	
Hydrobrom., 80c oz.	Terpin Hydrate, 10c lb.	
Nitrate, \$1 oz.	Tribromphenol, 25c lb.	
Phosphate, 80c oz.		
Cod. Liver Oil, Norw., \$4 bbl.	*Second Hands	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$45	\$30	\$50	\$41
Acid Citric, resellers.....	.80	.58	.60	1.04
Calomel, American.....	1.19	1.19	1.31	1.76
Camphor, Jap. ref.....	1.12	1.18	1.30	3.30
Caffeine Alkaloid.....	7.25	7.40	7.50	7.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.50
Menthol.....	5.25	5.25	6.25	8.00
Morphine Sulfate.....	6.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.....	.63	.63	.63	.50
Quinine Sulfate, Java.....	.65	.70	.80	.80
Sodium Salicylate.....	.30	.30	.50	.80
Strychnine Sulfate.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.55	2.65	2.74	3.24

Resellers no longer lead in the matter of price reductions, leading manufacturers having entered the contest in earnest during the past week or two. For several months, producers have been trailing second hand dealers in the matter of cutting prices but now that manufacturers are more thoroughly acquainted with conditions and realize the meaning of the current movement in prices, they see the necessity for a quick return to lower levels and have taken the lead in conducting an orderly retreat. Forced liquidation, however, is still bringing out large lots of resale goods at heart-breaking prices when the cost to the seller is figured. The indifference of buyers is the rock against which prices are being smashed and a real stimulation of consumer interest is obviously the only road to improved business.

All price movements have been downward. Manufacturers have reduced quotations on a wholesale scale, quinine again being cut, as also morphine, codeine and their salts. Acetanilid is again lower in makers' hands. Tartaric acid and cream tartar, both in first and second hands, have been reduced. Caffeine is lower. Terpin hydrate has dropped. Citric acid sales have gone through at the half dollar mark duty paid. Japanese camphor and menthol are weak and lower. Norwegian cod liver oil has dropped again. Another reduction has been noted in oxalic acid. Corn syrup and caramel are lower.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers have reduced the price of U. S. P. acetanilid to 45c a pound, basis 200 pound barrels. Resellers are openly offering at 38c and would probably do less on firm business. The demand continues extremely light.

Acid Benzoic—With demand light, weakness has softened prices. Spot U. S. P. goods are now held at 73c@75c a pound.

Acid Citric—Sales of citric acid by second hands are reported to have gone through this week at an even half-dollar, duty paid. Many holders are willing to do 50c a pound for four or five kegs, duty paid. Manufacturers are still naming 65c a pound for American goods but the price has little significance as far as real business is concerned. The position of citric is weaker, if possible, and the bottom seems to be out of the market.

Acid Oxalic—Free offers of oxalic acid, both foreign and domestic goods, continue to hammer down the price here. Spot goods are available at 25c a pound in kegs with little demand at this price.

Acid Tartaric—American manufacturers reduced their prices to 65c a pound this week. The resale market is still very weak and further losses have been sustained by prices. Second hands are offering at 52c a pound with some quoting up to 55c for spot goods, duty paid.

Caffeine—Both makers and resellers are having difficulty moving their stocks at present prices. They are slow to cut quotations, however, and evidently feel that caffeine is one of the firmer items in the present debacle. Spot goods are held at \$7.25 a pound but several holders have intimated that they might let go at \$7.00 on a good order. Accumulations are larger now than they have been here in some years.

Camphor—Japanese refined camphor slabs in cases have been reduced to \$1.12 a pound for spot goods. The situation in Japan is not promising. The representatives of the Monopoly here and the American consuming industry are still dickering as to whether or not the American allotment for the last quarter of this year shall be double that of previous quarters. With Japan circulating tales of limited production in Formosa, it is difficult to understand why they are desirous of doubling up on the United States. American refiners quote \$1.25 a pound basis bulk gum in barrels, tablets ranging up to \$1.34.

Caramel—The price of caramel coloring has been reduced to \$1.10 a gallon.

Codeine—American manufacturers have reduced prices 80c and \$1.00 an ounce owing to a materially lessened demand from foreign quarters. The new basis quotes as follows: sulfate, \$8.30 an ounce; alkaloid, \$10.40; hydrobromide, \$8.30; nitrate, \$9.30; phosphate, \$7.80. All prices are for 10-ounce lots, bulk basis. Small containers extra.

Cod Liver Oil—Offers of Norwegian cod liver oil are on the market here at \$51.00 a barrel although some brands are commanding as high as \$60.00. Holders of Newfoundland oil are demanding \$55.00 with an odd lot at \$45.00 reported of poor quality. Buying is said to be better.

Cream Tartar—Manufacturers reduced the price to 51c a pound. Second hands are naming 43c a pound for imported goods.

Cresote Carbonate—Manufacturers are quoting \$3.15 @ \$3.25 a pound as to quantity. An offer of outside goods is available at \$2.75.

Formaldehyde—Spot goods in barrels are offered here at 25c a pound. Demand is absent especially in view of the attitude of the wood alcohol producers and the re-

cent drops in price. Manufacturers are asking 38c@40c.

Gelatin—Small lots of silver label gelatin are now available here at \$1.70@1.75 a pound.

Glycerin—Actual consumer demand is small. Prices are easy but not a great deal lower. C. P. is named at 26c in drums. Dynamite has sold down to 22c and as high as 25c. Crudes are holding around 14c@15c.

Hexamethylene—This item is weaker owing to the further drop in wood alcohol last week. Spot goods can be had at \$1.50 although makers are asking \$1.65 up to \$1.75.

Menthol—Japan appears to be only too glad to consider various counter bids in response to their too-high figures. It is understood that a large consumer has bid roughly \$3.50 c. i. f. for a large lot. The spot market is weak at \$5.25 for cases, duty paid, with the likelihood that \$5.00 could be done by an aggressive shopper.

Mercury—Recent importations of European goods are reported available here at \$55.00 a flask at which figure consumers do not appear at all inclined to buy. American selling agents are asking \$60.00 a flask. The market is dull and lower prices would not be surprising.

Morphine—American manufacturers have reduced their prices for morphine and morphine salts, owing to the marked contraction in foreign business. The reduction approximates a dollar per ounce on all items. The new schedule is as follows: morphine sulfate, acetate, hydrobromide and hydrochloride, \$6.80 an ounce, basis 25 ounce lots in bulk. For five ounce tins, \$6.90. Diacetyl morphine alkaloid, \$10.90 an ounce, basis 10 ounces in five ounce tins; diacetyl hydrochloride, \$9.80, same basis; ethyl morphine hydrochloride, \$11.45, same basis.

Quinine—Another reduction has been made in the prices of quinine sulfate and the minor salts by manufacturers. The general quinine situation is weak and reflects an excess of bark and the financial depression in Java. Buying by American consumers continues at a minimum. The new manufacturers' schedule follows: quinine sulfate (and bisulfate), 70c an ounce, basis 100 ounce tins; quinine alkaloid, \$1.05; dihydrochloride, \$1.05; hydrochloride, hydrobromide and salicylate, 96c. Other salts proportionately lower. Java and Japanese quinine is offered at 65c openly with a likelihood of a near-by 60c market.

Saccharin—The same weakness is noted in the case of saccharin. Makers name \$3.00 a pound still but resellers are accepting \$2.50 and apparently glad to take a loss and get out. At \$2.50 saccharin is reported to be a losing proposition to manufacturers.

Santonin—The spot market holds around \$135.00 a pound but this will likely see lower levels in the near future. Goods are available in London well under this figure and Hamburg will shortly be in a position to supply.

Terpin Hydrate—Owing to the lowered cost of the raw material, prices of terpin hydrate are down again. Manufacturers have dropped their bulk quotation for 100 pounds or more to 90c a pound.

Tribromphenol—Producers have reduced their quotation for this item to \$1.25 a pound.

A questionnaire has been sent by the Department of Internal Revenue to all manufacturers of tonics, unguents, and other commercial fluids containing alcohol asking information regarding the nature of the preparation, its market price, the ailments it is supposed to cure, or other purposes for which it may be used, and what precautions are taken to prevent the stuff being used as an intoxicating beverage.

In the Chemical Field

E. Puigdemolas has moved to 66 Leonard street, New York.

The American Chemical Society's judgment for \$144.97 against Bartholomeu Viola, obtained on March 10, 1915, has been satisfied.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., have completed plans for the erection of an addition to the plant at Quinn and McDougall avenues.

Florence D. Marquardt has filed a statement that she is engaged in business at 724 South San Pedro street, Los Angeles, Cal., as the Chemical Supply Co.

The Scheide Mandel (Chemical Products Co.) of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, has sold shares valued at 5,000,000 marks to the American Gene Company of Boston and the concerns will co-operate in production and selling arrangements.

Thomas M. Rector, formerly in charge of the Division of Food Technology of the Institute of Industrial Research, Washington, D. C., has accepted a position as director of the Department of Industrial Chemistry of the Pease Laboratories, 39 West 38th street, New York.

Robert Beyer, a German chemist, who arrived at Boston from Italy as a first-class passenger on the steamer Cretic, has been ordered deported because his passport had not been vised by the American consul at Genoa. He claims to live in New York. It was rumored that he was the inventor of the poison gases used by the Germans during the war, but this was not substantiated. Beyer is well supplied with money and apparently well connected.

"Koka Seki" is a variety of pumice stone which, as far as now known, reports Vice Consul H. T. Goodier, of Yokohama, is only found in the small group of Nijima Islands (New Islands), which lie off the coast of the Idzu Peninsula about 90 miles south of Tokyo. Though used in Nijima from ancient times as a building material, only comparatively recently has "Koka Seki" become known commercially in Japan proper. Because of its durability, high tensile strength, and capability of resisting 1,300° C. of heat, it is suitable for boiler and furnace construction as well as inner linings of safes and the manufacture of ice chests. As it is claimed, it can be easily cut, will take a surface of paint or metal plating, and as nails can be driven in it it is thought that the uses of this material will greatly increase.

Trade Commissioner Smith of Buenos Aires writes that chemical imports by Argentina in 1919 were valued at \$35,000,000. He suggests that as much liberality as possible be shown the representative in the field fighting to build up a reputation for the factory as well as for himself. The terms on which the representative can sell to his clients depend wholly upon local conditions. A good agent, though able to secure cash upon delivery from certain customers, will generally have to conform to the terms and conditions offered by competitors for similar goods. These terms at present vary from cash upon delivery of the goods, cash on the first pay day of the following month, to ninety days' credit. It is usual to quote a price on which there is 5 per cent discount for immediate cash, and a discount of 1 per cent less for each successive month over a five-month period, at the end of which the entire amount is billed as due and payable.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1025-1027

HIGHER NAPHTHALENE CONTRACT PRICES

Producers Asking 14 to 15 Cents per Pound Compared With 6 Cents Last Year—Dye Plants Seriously Affected By Shutdown of Textile Mills

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Acid 1, 2, 4, 5c lb.
Acid Gamma, 25c lb.
Acid H, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.35	\$.35	\$.35	\$.34
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.11	.11	.12	.06
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26
Aniline Oil lb.	.26	.26	.26	.32
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.45	.45	.50	.50
Paranitroaniline lb.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00
o-Toluidine lb.	.27	.27	.37	.25
Average	0.390	0.390	0.424	0.364

Sluggishness continues to characterize the dye and intermediate markets with producers' prices tending downward and with second-hand lots of distressed materials still being sacrificed for quick turnover. Prices have shown little change on the very light trading of the period but as a rule the downward tendency is evident and any prices quoted under the circumstances may be considered subject to shading for firm business. Dullness throughout the consuming industries continues with so far no marked improvement in any direction. Textile mills are operating on half time or less and there is no improvement in sight. As a consequence dye and intermediate makers are being forced to close or drastically curtail their operations.

The announcement of the new contract prices on naphthalene by domestic producers at much higher values than those quoted last year has been the principal event of the week and has excited some comment. Otherwise price levels have remained unchanged on the former weak basis. Acid 1, 2, 4, gamma, and H acids are lower in producers' hands.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Prices have remained unchanged on very slow demand. The demand from the handlers of motor fuel has been somewhat slower and the prospect is for lower prices. Present quotations are based on 35c per gallon for pure benzene in tank cars with corresponding prices for smaller quantities.

Naphthalene—Domestic producers have named their prices for contracts on naphthalene over 1921 as 14c per pound for flake and 15c per pound for balls. These prices are attracting little or no business and producers are making no efforts along that line. Their attitude seems to be to let the buyer take it or leave it. Certainly the price seems unreasonably high in view of the fact that a year ago 6c per pound was named. Producers are quoting spot delivery 1/2c per pound above the contract prices at 14 1/2c@15 1/2c per pound for flake and 15 1/2c@16 1/2c per pound for balls. The outside market continues very irregular with 10c per pound fairly well in line with the general trend. Demand has been

very slow in spite of low prices from second hands, and the announcement of higher contract prices has not had the effect of bringing buyers into the market.

Phenol—Lack of demand has failed to force prices on phenol down on account of the large government stocks still available. Producers are quoting around 15c per pound with government lots still to be had around 12c@17c per pound.

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4—Producers are naming lower prices on this acid around \$1.00@1.05 per pound.

Acid, Gamma—Increasing production of gamma acid has resulted in progressively lower prices. The present decline places the quoted level at \$3.75@\$4.00 per pound according to quantity and delivery. Demand has not been active.

Acid H—Gradual weakening has brought H acid down to \$1.65@1.70 per pound.

Acetanilide—Technical acetanilide is to be had around 40c per pound which is a parity with the U. S. P. grade.

Aniline Oil—Some contracts are being signed to cover requirements into 1921 but the general attitude of buyers continues to prevent any large scale trading. The quoted level of the market remains the same around 30c per pound but it is well understood that this can be materially shaded in most quarters. Odd lot offers are heard without takers as low as 26c per pound drums inclusive and it is believed that even this figure could be shaded for firm business.

Aniline Salt—In sympathy with aniline oil salt is weak and inactive. Prices quoted remain without change at 33c@35c per pound but shading in the face of firm business seems the rule.

Benzidine—Prices have remained without change in the face of very slow demand. Base is quoted at \$1.00 per pound and sulfate at 80c per pound. Firm business should bring out slightly lower prices than those quoted as stocks are said to be good in many directions and some distress is noted.

Beta-naphthol—Prices have remained unchanged with

Those Unreliable American Dyes?

V

Marshall Field & Co. purchased and sold in good faith a piece of midnight blue silk which was returned in ten days by the customer because the color was not fast to rubbing, a fact fully borne out by examination of the collars and cuffs. A claim was made covering the original cost of the material and the modiste's charges in making up the dress.

This silk, which in the first place was heavily weighted with metallic tin, had originally been dyed an olive or olive drab shade and later overdyed with a midnight blue. The result was that the silk fibre, when dyed the second time, was already saturated with weighting and coloring and the blue dye, having nothing to hold to, rubbed off.

Remember, that good fast dyestuffs do not act normally on doctored materials.

producers' stocks accumulating and plant schedules being reduced. Spot offers around 45c per pound are failing to attract buyers. Attempts to export to England have met with some degree of success in spite of the fact that both Swiss and German beta are to be had there at lower prices than American. The London spot market has been around 3 shillings per pound which is hardly a profitable figure for the American exporter. The naphthalene prices announced for 1921 will probably have a marked effect on the situation, although the general attitude seems to be not to buy until the price is forced down.

Dimethylaniline—The reductions announced last week by producers of methyl alcohol have so far not affected the price of dimethylaniline which has remained weak around 80c per pound drums included. The producers' price continues around 90c per pound although little business is being done at this figure. Stocks are good in all hands and distress is evident in many cases.

Diphenylamine—Buyers still hold their ideas of price well below those of holders of stocks who are quoting around 78c@80c per pound. Bids are heard occasionally around 68c per pound but no business of consequence is being done.

Michler's Ketone—Producers are maintaining prices around \$4.00 per pound in spite of the slow demand.

Para-nitroaniline—Prices in producers' hands are around \$1.15 per pound but it is possible to do as low as \$1.10 per pound outside. Business has been very dull. Export prospects are not good in view of the fact that the Germans are able to offer goods much below our costs. Quotations from German sources have been heard as low as 85c per pound c. i. f. Spanish points at present exchange rates, which are too far below the possible figure for American goods just now to be of interest to our producers.

Para-phenylenediamine—Prices have remained easy and unchanged. Distress is not as evident as in some other lines and prices are quoted at \$2.30 per pound. Stocks are good.

GIVE AMERICAN DYES PREFERENCE

Under the heading "Protect Dye Industry," the *Watertown* (N. Y.) "Standard" printed the following editorial in its issue of October 8th:

"The decision of the paper making concern of Knowlton Brothers to purchase American dyes instead of the cheaper German product is one that will win universal applause. America has developed a dye industry since Germany started out to conquer the world. The success of the chemists has justified the time and cost. Today our dyes, while not covering as wide a field as the German product, are as reliable.

"Not every firm will look at this question of dyes as did Knowlton Brothers. Others will buy the cheaper product. The moral is that Congress must act to give tariff protection to domestic dyes that will prevent underselling by a subsidized foreign concern."

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., announces the production of a new color, National Diazine Black DR, which like its pre-war prototype, Zambesi Black D, is especially valuable for the dyeing of cotton and silk hosiery, producing blacks of exceptional depth and fastness to washing. In direct dyeings, National Diazine DR produces grays and slates of very good fastness to light and washing, says the statement. For the dyeing of union goods composed of cotton and wool and cotton and silk, it produces uniform shades.

The Industrial Alcohol Company has discontinued the manufacture of alco-gas, substitute for gasoline, owing to high costs.

THE DYE SITUATION IN ENGLAND

Manufacturers Unable to Supply Colors In Sufficient Quantities—Textile and Other Industries Importing German, Swiss, American and Japanese Dyes

Attention has been drawn during the past few days to the amount of dyestuffs imported into this country (England) from Germany, says the London "Chemical Age." The suggestion is that we are going back on our war-time pledges to have nothing to do in the way of business with Germans ever again. There is, of course, another aspect to the case. Under the Armistice terms we were entitled to a supply of German reparation dyestuffs, and presumably these are the imports now criticised.

If their introduction into this country were part of a "dumping" policy to swamp the British market there might be some substance in the complaint, but as a matter of fact these dyestuffs are imported for our own convenience, and not for the convenience of the German color makers. The same is true of Swiss and American imports. If we were in a position to supply all our own needs in the matter of dyestuffs probably a case might be made out for a complete prohibition of imports. But in spite of the progress we have made that position is still a long way off.

In the meantime, what is to become of the textile and other industries which are dependent for their existence on an adequate supply of dyestuffs? Their needs can only be met in one way. They must rely on British produced dyestuffs as far as these are available, and the deficiency must be made good by the import of foreign dyestuffs. Even this policy is frankly protectionist in principle, and is open to the criticism which all protectionist measures are subject to, but we know of no protectionist authority who has ever advocated that we should refuse to admit into this country goods which are urgently required for British industry, and which our own manufacturers are not producing. Such a practice would be a blow not at the foreign competitor, but at our own trade.

If we cannot get on without Swiss, American, Japanese, and German dyestuffs, obviously we must have them, as necessary contributions to our own industrial life. When we are in a position, if we ever are, completely to provide for ourselves, then we can decide whether foreign goods are to be allowed to come in at all, or on what conditions they can be admitted consistently with justice to British industry. Until then the same principle must be applied to dyestuffs on which we are dependent for industrial existence as to foodstuffs on which we are dependent for physical existence—what we cannot produce ourselves we must buy from others.

Dr. Herman von Schrenk read a paper on "The Preservative Treatment of Wood" at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, on Friday, Nov. 5, at Rumford Hall. He said a great many compounds have been tried, but few have survived. The coal tar creosote products are the most efficient. Zinc chloride, copper sulfate and fluorides are also used. Petroleum and its compounds have also been tried, but without a very good result. Phosphate of ammonia is now being used as a fire preventive, but this work is still in its infancy, said Dr. von Schrenk. He closed with a plea for an educational campaign on the use of wood and wood preservation. A. L. Kuehn spoke on the outlay and operation of a modern wood preserving plant.

The DePree Chemical Co., Holland, Mich., is having plans prepared for a two-story and basement structure for warehouse service. It will be 60x140 feet and is estimated to cost \$15,000.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1028; Naval Stores, Page 1026

LESS PRICE CUTTING IN VEGETABLE OILS

Holders Refuse to Make Concessions to Meet Offers By Frenzied Sellers Who Need Money—Consumers Still Lack Confidence to Buy In Large Quantities

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Rosin, 20c bbl.		Linseed, 5c gal.	Turpentine, 2c gal.
China Wood, Spot, 3/4c lb.		Palm, 3/4c lb.	
Coconut Ceylon, 3/4c lb.		Palm Kernel, 3/4c lb.	
Coconut Cochín, 3/4c lb.		Soya Bean, Coast, 3/4c lb.	
Coconut Manila, 3/4c lb.		Soya Bean, Spot, 3/4c lb.	
Lard, 5c gal.			

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.85	\$.85	\$.85	\$1.20
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06	.06	.06	.07 1/2
Lard, No. 1.	1.10	1.15	1.19	1.85
Menhaden, crd* tanks.	.45	.45	.50	.85
Red Oil, distilled	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.12	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.30
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15	.15 1/4	.16 1/2	.18
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.10	.19 1/2
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.97	1.02	1.14	1.72
Olive, denatured	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50
Peanut, refined	.16	.16	.17	.26
Soya Bean, bbls.	.11	.11 1/4	.13	.18
Average	0.686	0.697	0.716	0.868
*F. O. B. Mills				

The oil market has failed to rebound after the election as some factors in the trade seemed to expect. If any change can be detected it is that prices are showing slightly more resistance to declines. In any case the change has been so slight as to be hardly noticeable in most directions. Consumers still lack the necessary confidence to permit buying in any large way and in the meantime sellers are finding stocks hard to carry on account of the general tightness of the money market. Forced sales and accompanying frenzied cutting of prices are becoming much less frequent and the deflation of the market has assumed the form of an orderly recession of values. Little more can be said of the situation except that so far there is no indication of when and where the rebound will come.

The bullish attitude of linseed interests has vanished and lower prices are named for all deliveries. Declines are recorded on China wood, coconut, palm, palm kernel, and soya bean oils. The other vegetable oils have been inactive during the period but have continued in comparatively weak positions.

Lard oil is lower on continued inactivity. Other animal oils have shown no quotable changes and continue weak with little demand.

The fish oils have held fairly well but are weak at current quoted levels.

The naval stores markets have been active during the period with demand from Europe good. Advances have been forced on turpentine and rosin although later declines in the London market may bring prices down here in sympathy.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers have abandoned their firm position assumed last week and are now quoting 97c@1.02 per gallon for all deliveries on raw oil in carlots of barrels. Spot sales have been made during the week as low as 90c per gallon in barrels for more or less distressed oil. Offers of English oil are heard at this price (90c per gallon) for prompt shipment duty paid.

The London spot market has declined during the week 5 shillings to 66 shillings per quintal while Antwerp prices are lower around 375 francs per 100 kilos. Buyers are still holding off with nothing to indicate a revival of interest.

The seed markets are lower. Buenos quotations are down to \$2.04@2.04 1/2 per bushel. Duluth prices are down to \$2.64@2.68 per bushel and Winnipeg prices have declined to \$2.72@2.73 per bushel. The situation is weak but uncertain.

Castor Oil—No. 1 castor oil remains steady at the former quoted level of 15c per pound in barrels. No. 3 is slightly off on a weak basis at 13 1/2d@14r per pound.

China Wood Oil—In spite of efforts in some quarters to force wood oil up lack of demand has resulted in lower spot prices. Barrels are now quoted at 14 3/4c@15 1/4c per pound on the spot with Coast prices weak but unchanged at 13 1/2c@14c per pound in barrels. Cables from the Orient are indicative of a firmer tendency there and point to higher Coast prices.

Coconut Oil—The entire coconut list is lower on light demand. Ceylon oil in tanks is down to 14 1/4c@14 1/2c per pound with barrels lower at 15c@15 1/2c per pound spot. Cochín in barrels is down to 15 1/2c@16c per pound and in tanks to 14 3/4c@15c per pound. Manila oil in tanks on the Coast is off to 12c@12 1/4c per pound. Edible coconut oil in barrels on the spot is slightly lower at 17c@17 1/2c per pound.

Corn Oil—Weakness continues in corn oil with no quotable change in prices. Crude oil in tanks continues around 9 1/2c@10c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Quotations on prime summer yellow have shown little change from the former range of 11 1/4c@12 1/4c per pound according to delivery. The greater part of the trading has been in January-March oil around 11.50c@11.70c per pound. Crude oil f. o. b. mills in buyers' tanks remains around 7 3/4c@8c per pound.

Olive Oil—Denatured continues fairly firm in spite of the lack of demand around the former level of \$3.00 @ \$3.10 per gallon. Foots have been offered during the week around 10 1/2c per pound in tank cars but buyers' ideas were around 10c or lower and no sale was made. Quotations generally are around 12c per pound although holders admit that they are unable to do business at this level.

Palm Oil—Lagos palm oil is off to 10c@10 1/2c per pound. Niger oil is lower at 9 1/4c@9 1/2c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Imported palm kernel oil is lower around 14 1/4c@14 1/2c per pound. Domestic oil is to be had on the spot around 15c@15 1/2c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Prices have remained without quotable change on the former weak basis in spite of attempts on the part of importers to force them up. Prices are named for shipment as high as 11c per pound but the effect of these quotations has not been noticeable in the face of Coast quotations in tanks around 9 1/2c@9 3/4c per pound. The market is still very sluggish.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined and blown rapeseed oils have remained weak without quotable change from former quoted values. Crude oil in tanks on the Coast continues around 12 1/2c@13c per pound.

Soya Bean Oil—Soya bean oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is lower around 8c@8 1/2c per pound for Novem-

ber shipment. Bullish elements in the market are quoting futures higher around $10\frac{1}{2}c@10\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound in sellers' tanks. However lots of oil are available in good quantity for January to March shipment from the Coast at $8\frac{1}{2}c@9c$ per pound. In the absence of demand even the lower figures are quite weak. Spot crude in barrels is lower around $11c@11\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Edible oil is unchanged at $14c@14\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound in barrels on the spot.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Lower prices are named on lard oil on the continued weak demand. The new basis is $\$1.45@\1.50 per gallon for prime oil. Off prime oil is quoted at $\$1.25@\1.35 per gallon. No. 1 is named at $\$1.10$ per gallon and No. 2 at $\$1.05$ per gallon. These prices are subject to negotiation although fairly well held in most quarters.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Better demand has forced rosin prices up to $\$12.95$ per barrel for B to WG grades and $\$13.25$ per barrel for WW. Export inquiry has been fairly active and some domestic business has been coming through.

Turpentine—Following the sharp rise of last week turpentine went slightly higher to $\$1.29$ per gallon in barrels carlots ex-dock. The increase was directly due to the increased demand from abroad. London prices continued upward early in the week but later declined to 122 shillings per quintal. So far the domestic market has failed to follow but the London decline indicates that the market there is being taken care of and demand is slower which will force prices down here. Savannah quotations are held on a firm basis at $\$1.12$ per gallon.

Commercial Attaché W. C. Huntington has cabled from Paris under date of October 23, that a French decree of October 22, 1920, published in the Journal Officiel the next day, established the following export duties: Spirits of turpentine and bauxite, 20 per cent ad valorem; waste and scrap iron which can be utilized only for resmelting, 150 francs per 1,000 kilos. The exportation of these products is prohibited except under license.

P. J. Robinson and D. C. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, have severed their connections with the Chas. R. Sargent Company and have formed the firm of Robinson & Wilson, located at 6624 Wade Park avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. They will deal in naval stores, oils, colors and pigments. Mr. Robinson was formerly vice president and Mr. Wilson secretary of the Chas. R. Sargent Company and were both stockholders.

The Pitt Soap Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of $\$100,000$ to manufacture soap products. The incorporators are Thomas S. Pitt, Percy A. Guthrie and Alexander M. Learmonth, Wollaston, Mass.

The Baker Turpentine Co., Camilla, Ga., is having plans prepared for a plant for the manufacture of turpentine in Newton, Ga. P. R. Cleveland, Camilla, Ga., is manager.

The Arthur D. Little Co., Inc., Boston, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $\$2$ a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 8.

Leon & Penn have opened offices at 35 South William street and will handle vegetable oils, chemicals, naval stores and petroleum.

Samuel Rosenblatt has obtained a judgment for $\$4,767.49$ against the J. Telenga Export and Trading Corporation.

FIXED OIL PRICES IN AMSTERDAM

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 1.—The Dutch fixed oil and fat market at the end of September and beginning of October was firm in consequence of continued active demand. Quotations on American products were slightly easier.

Extra-oleo, first quality, is quoted at 159 fl. to 157 fl., second quality at 150 fl. to 146 fl., third at about 130 fl. There is not much demand for the latter sorts.

Oleo stock, extra, is quoted at 145 fl. to 146 fl., second quality at 145 fl. to 142 fl.

Premier jus, La Plata, was offered at 144 fl. to 150 fl., but these prices appeared to be exaggerated and at last contracts were made at 129 fl. for extra, 126 fl. for second and 122 fl. for third quality. For Australasian premier jus the price is 128 fl., immediately off England.

Mutton jus, La Plata spot, has been sold at 110 fl., Australasian remains at 105 fl.

Tallow—Edible Australasian has been sold at 105 fl. and remains obtainable at the same price. Technical tallow is offered at 80 fl. to 95 fl. according to quality.

American cottonseed oil is lower, spot has been sold at 119 fl., but, choice butter oil for October-December delivery has been obtained at 110 fl.

Soya bean oil, spot in barrels, has been sold at 82 fl.; cases are offered for October-November delivery at 75 fl.

Peanut oil, refined, in barrels, has been sold at 120 fl. October delivery.

Coconut oil—Prices have advanced in consequence of very active demand, to 133 fl. for first quality and from 128 fl. to 125 fl. for second quality. The prices for crude coconut oil have not changed.

Palm oil and palm kernel oil are easy. There is no demand from Dutch wholesale dealers at present.

Acid oils are in active demand, for all qualities, and Dutch manufacturers have again increased their prices. Prices in England have decreased, on the contrary.

Rapeseed oil—Only small quantities of rapeseed oil have been sold in the Amsterdam market during the last few weeks. In order to sell these considerable quantities it has been necessary to cut the price to 87 fl. The quantities offered are not very large but there is no demand whatever from foreign countries and owners have only a few Dutch manufacturers as customers.

Linseed oil—Trade is rather active, the demand for export being considerable and also for domestic use. Manufacturers could supply large quantities in consequence of the linseed market being rather easy. The quantities offered surpassed the demand at last, especially when Argentine linseed quotations became much lower in the beginning of October.

The Hercules Oil Products Company has taken over the Hercules powder plant at Chula Vista, Cal., and plans to establish cotton gin mills and to manufacture oil, soap and allied products. The new company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $\$4,000,000$ and the directors are R. D. Spicer, W. H. Rogers, F. W. White, R. V. Morris, J. W. Sefton, Jr., Duncan McKinnon, Rufus Choate, W. S. Dorland, C. H. Bencini, E. A. Peacock and Jack C. Thompson.

The United Color & Pigment Co., Newark, N. J., will soon occupy the new buildings at its plant, comprising three structures, one and three-story.

The Monroe, Lederer & Taussig Paint Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has acquired the three-story buildings at 332-336 North Fourth street and will make alterations.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1018-1020

LOSSES CONFINED TO FOREIGN DRUGS

Downward Movement Distributed Over Wide Area and Comparatively Slight—Volume of Business Small—Ergot Lower—Balsams Continue Down—Lycopodium Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
No Advances Recorded			
Aloes, Curacao, 1/2 lb.	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 2c lb.		
Aniseed, Star, 1c lb.	Ergot, Span., 25c lb.		
Spanish, 1c lb.	Ginger, Jamaica, 2c lb.		
Arabic, Amb. Sts., 1/2 lb.	Licorice Rt., Select, 1c lb.		
Balsam Copaiba, S.A., 5c lb.	Lycopodium, 20c lb.		
Peru, 25c lb.	Orris Rt., Florentine, 2c lb.		
Tolu, 5c lb.	Poppy Seed, Turk., 1c lb.		
Canary Seed, Mor., 1/2 lb.	Dutch, 1/2 lb.		
Cardamom Seed, Blech., 15c lb.	Indian Blue, 1/2 lb.		
Cloves, Zanzib., 1c lb.	Sage, Greek, 1/2 lb.		
Chillies, Momb., 1/2 lb.	Sandarac Gum, 5c lb.		
	Storax, U.S.P., 10c lb.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$4.45	\$4.45	\$4.45	\$7.70
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.30	3.30	3.40	2.20
Cantharides, Russian	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.75
Cocculus Indicus	.22	.22	.22	.60
Ergot, Spanish	2.50	2.75	2.75	4.00
Insect Powder, pure	.65	.65	.65	.65
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.10
Nux Vomica	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.08
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.70	.70	.70	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.19	2.21	2.22	2.39

Practically all losses among the crude drugs during the past week or so have continued to be confined to the imported products. The actual percentage of loss to the botanical group has been comparatively small owing to the large number of products involved and the wide area over which the downward movement is distributed. There are many weak items which are suffering severe losses but when the total of six or seven hundred products, which compose the crude drug market here, are considered, it is obvious that the bulk of the group is fairly steady in spite of depressed business conditions. The botanicals are without question in the best position statistically of any of the drug-chemical groups, which position is further fortified by the continued and general strength of American drugs.

Foreign botanicals have furnished all the price movements this week which have been without exception toward lower levels. Ergot is cheaper. Lycopodium has eased off slightly. Balsams are weak with Peru, tolu and copaiba lower. Bleached cardomoms are down. Curacao aloes tend easier. Arabic amber sorts are in better supply. A continuation of the drop in Jamaica gingers is noted. New offers of Greek sage are being made at lower prices. Selected licorice root bundles are off somewhat. Cloves are cheaper. Poppy and anise seeds are lower.

Crude Drugs

Cuttlefish Bone—New and larger offers of recently imported cuttlefish bone are on this market at lower prices. Spot Trieste bone is now quoted at 30c a pound. French is about 32c.

Ergot—Dealers here are offering ergot freely at \$2.50 a pound with the consumers, more or less stocked up on higher cost goods, not displaying any interest worth

while. It is believed that with a firm order in hand, a round lot of ergot could be had from first hand importers at \$2.25 spot. The drop in Spanish exchange and the development of further financial difficulties in Spain may be factors which will bring ergot down around the \$1.50 mark in the near future.

Lycopodium—Although supplies are not free by any means, a lessened demand for the few new lots available has led to price concessions by sellers. Spot goods are offered now at \$3.75 a pound here.

Manna—Prices are firmly held and unchanged at 90c @95c a pound for large flake and 55c for the small.

Nux Vomica—Owing to the reported actual smallness of available supplies of good quality buttons both here and in India, it is not expected that the recent break in the rupee will weaken prices. Spot sellers are naming 15c in most cases with some lots still reported available at 14 1/2c. Powder is firm at 22c@24c a pound as to seller.

Balsams

The general price movement of all balsams has been toward lower levels. Peru is down to \$2.75 a pound with \$2.50 mentioned as a possibility in view of the cheaper import offers. Tolu has eased off slightly and is now 65c a pound. South American copaiba is lower at 50c@52 1/2c. Canada and Oregon fir balsams are steady without change at \$14.00 and \$1.75@1.90 a gallon respectively.

Barks

Buckthorn—The bark is still in a weak position with offers large both on the spot and from Europe. Hamburg continues to name 10c c. i. f. but lower figures have been reported to have been developed by actual business. Spot goods are still held at 16c with 15c a likelihood in view of the low replacement cost.

Cinchona—Financial distress in primary markets is forcing large holdings out at lower prices. Red quills, as to quality, range from 50c to 60c a pound with broken as to test at 40c@50c.

Elm—Selected elm continues as one of the firm crude drug items. The total supply available in all American markets is considerably below anticipated needs. Some lots are available at 80c a pound which is inside. For fine grade goods, up to 90c is asked. Grinding bark is in good supply and very fair demand at 40c.

Simaruba—All factors apparently agree on a 25c price for simaruba bark on the spot. The cheaper cost of replacement evidently induced 35c sellers to come down to the lower level.

Berries

Stocks of junipers as to quality are selling around 4 1/2c@5c a pound on spot. Cocculus indicus are in fair demand at 22c. Recent new offers of cubebs have left the price as firm as ever at \$1.30 for ordinary and \$1.50 for XX. Saw palmetto berries range from 18c to 25c as to seller. Spot stocks are small but new crop goods should be along soon.

Flowers

Arnica—The position is easy and unchanged at 22c a pound for spot goods.

Chamomiles—Large stocks are pressing for sale but prices hold quite steady. A very fair demand from consuming quarters is reported. Hungarian and German flowers are 35c a pound. Hungarian style flowers from Spain and Italy are 33c. Roman are easy at 16c.

Insect—Although most holders are asking 65c a pound for pure insect powder, it is possible to buy here at 60c. The position of the flowers and powder both in primary markets and here, is weaker. Fifty per cent powder is held at 42c@43c.

Saffron—American saffron holds at 75c a pound here. Vera Cruz is not finding much of a demand from this market at 50c. Large quantities of fake saffron abound in Mexico, several lots recently having been turned down by the Customs authorities here. The imitation is reported to be very clever. Spanish saffron is weak at \$12.50 for one pound tins in spite of the short crop talk from Spain.

Gums

Curacao aloes are cheaper with spot offerings being made at 9c a pound in cases as compared at 9½c from the same sources a week ago. Gum arabic amber sorts are lower and in better supply at 13½c a pound. Mastic is easier at 62c. Lower priced sandarac is noted at 60c. Thus is noted at 12c in barrels.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The recent flurry and uncertainty in buchu seems to have quieted down. Demand is quiet and prices are steady without change, short leaf quotations ranging from \$3.25 a pound up to \$3.40 for bales as to seller and quantity. Long is held at \$3.20 with supplies hard to find. Recent arrivals here have dwindled considerably but this does not appear to change the opinions of some dealers who state that they believe the buchu situation to have been camouflaged by the Cape Town authorities and also believe that supplies of last year's crop are still available and are much larger than admitted.

Rosemary—This item is easy and tending lower with the present spot price of 8c subject to shading.

Sage—New arrivals of Greek sage are offered at 10½c a pound on the spot. Supplies of Dalmatian are quite large and, as to quality, range from 15c up to 19c a pound here.

Roots

Aletris—The position of true unicorn is firmer with some sellers refusing to do better than 88c on the spot. However, 85c could still be done a day or two ago but for how long is a question.

Doggrass—Genuine cut doggrass is available here down to 30c a pound. Some sellers want 33c and a broker states he discovered a would be 40c seller.

Echinacea—No whole echinacea is known to be available here. The price is nominal at 70c a pound. A few odd lots of powdered are available at about 80c.

Ginger—Grinding Jamaica ginger root is steadily dropping off, good grade material being offered here at 28c a pound.

Ipecac—Based on the offers out of shipping points in South America, large holdings of ipecac are again available there. As soon as shippers reduce their ideas as to prices, which now stand about \$2.75 c. i. f., the goods will possibly interest American buyers. Until then, the market here will mark time at the present price, \$3.25.

Licorice—Selected bundles are easier at 29c a pound. Bales are held at 12c and powdered at 18c on spot.

Senega—Demand has fallen away to very small proportions. Prices apparently hold firm at \$1.10@1.20 a pound on spot although reports indicate that sales in the country have been made readily at 90c. With hides and wool in their present weak condition and

money tight, it is difficult to understand how shippers in the Northwest hold up the price of senega.

Seeds

Cardamom—Bleached cardamoms continue down under pressure to sell with spot bleached seed now held at \$1.00@1.25 a pound.

Poppy—Prices are lower. Dutch is now 15c, Turkish 13½c and blue Indian 12½c a pound.

PRICES LOWEST SINCE 1917

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices as of Nov. 1 marks a decline of 7.3 per cent from Oct. 1, of 24.9 per cent from the high peak point of Feb. 1, of 21.2 per cent from Nov. 1 a year ago, of 17 per cent from Nov. 1, 1918, and 8.2 per cent from Nov. 1, 1917. The price level on November 1 lost 43 per cent or about two-fifths of the rise that occurred in five and one-half years.

In chemicals and drugs the index numbers are as follows on the dates named: Nov. 1, 1919, 1.1690; Sept. 1, 1920, 1.2525; Oct. 1, 1920, 1.2122; Nov. 1, 1920, 1.1722.

OPIUM IN BOND ON OCTOBER FIRST

The monthly report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports the opium in bond on October 1, 1920, as 66,136 pounds valued at \$341,712. These figures compare with 85,460 pounds valued at \$443,472 on the first of September, 1920.

Supplementing previous reports on the starch production of Japan for 1920 (see Commerce Reports for Oct. 12), Commercial Attaché James F. Abbott states that the estimated production of starch in the Hokkaido for 1920 is from 116,000,000 to 132,000,000 pounds, compared with 178,573,950 pounds in 1919. The price he quotes at about 6 or 7 yen per bale, or 3 or 4 cents per pound. Japanese consumption of Hokkaido starch is not high, the exportation being chiefly to England.

Norman Gill, superintendent of the Kumaun Government Gardens in the northwestern provinces of India, says that successful experiments were carried out there in the cultivation of belladonna. During the year ended March 31, 1920, more than ten tons of fresh leaves were hand-picked and dried, and over two tons of belladonna were supplied to the Medical Stores Department. The price obtained was 2 rupees 12 annas per pound, against a pre-war rate of 4 annas per pound.

The United States Shellac Manufacturers Association was formed in Chicago, recently, with J. P. Barrett of M. L. Barrett & Co., as president, and J. W. Park, Chicago manager of Marx & Rawolle, secretary and treasurer. It is a similar organization to the Shellac Importers Association of New York.

Stempel, Hirsch & Liner is the title of a firm established at 118 W. Broadway, by Murray Stempel, Harry M. Hirsch and Philip M. Liner, well-known dealers in starches and dextrines.

Major Dourif and O. F. Frick, of the Standard Ultramarine Blue Co., Huntington, W. Va., will address the Paint and Varnish Superintendents' Club of Cleveland, Nov. 19.

J. L. Hopkins, president of J. L. Hopkins & Co., has been reelected treasurer of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

William R. Warner & Co., have incorporated for \$2,300,000 under the laws of Delaware to carry on the drug business.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 1032

ANISE LOWER ON CHEAPER SHIPMENTS

Oil Wormseed Continues to Slide Off—Orange Weak With Further Softening of Price—Cedar Wood and Hemlock Oils Firmer—Cloves Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Oil Cedar Wood, 5c lb.	Oil Hemlock, 5c lb.	Oil Limes, Express., 25c lb.	
Oil Anise, U.S.P., 5c lb.		Oil Orange, Sicilian, 75c lb.	
Technical, 5c lb.		West Indian, 25c lb.	
Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c lb.		Oil Sandalwood, 25c lb.	
Oil Cloves, 10c lb.		Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.	
Oil Coriander, \$1 lb.		Vanillin, 5c oz.	
Oil Erigeron, 25c lb.			

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.48	.48	.50	.46
Oil Cloves	2.25	2.35	2.35	2.90
Oil Lavender Flowers	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.25
Oil Lemon	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.00	6.00	6.25	7.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.62
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	.75	.75	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
Methyl Salicylate	.70	.70	.75	.75
Vanillin	.80	.85	.85	.78
Average	3.76	3.77	3.81	3.85

With buying at low ebb, price quotations have little significance. The general tendency is still distinctly downward, especially in the hands of weak holders who are displaying the usual anxiety to sell by shading prices. Spot holdings of various oils are increasing as new arrivals come in with a consequent steady pressure to liquidate. Recent shipments of anise are offered cheaper here. Oil cloves is easier. Orange oil has dropped again with the spot figure rapidly approaching the shipment price from Sicily. Oil wormseed is again lower this week. Sandalwood continues subject to shading in spite of the high shipment cost. Expressed times is lower. Lemon is dull with demand at a standstill. Oil coriander is easy. Two strong spots in the market include oil cedar wood and hemlock.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Recent lower priced arrivals in this market have softened the spot price somewhat this week. Technical oil can now be had at 85c a pound as imported, while guaranteed U. S. P. oil is offered freely at 95c. The shipment cost, laid down in New York, is reported to be close to 80c a pound for the technical grade.

Oil Bergamot—The price is held at \$7.25 a pound for standard brands of bergamot oil in coppers on the spot. Attempts of Sicilian producers to bolster up both business and prices by the announcement of short crops as a result of dry weather, met with little success and the market continues weak. The price at \$7.25 means nothing as buying is dead.

Oil Camphor—Plenty of sassafrassy oil is available here at 11c a pound in drums. Japanese white oil is in small demand but steady without change at 50c a pound.

Oil Caraway—The item is still weak and in light demand. Prices are unchanged at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound for rectified Dutch oil.

Oil Cassia—Cassia oil is also under pressure of large offers here. Importers are reported to be bringing in

the goods and making a turnover at extremely small margins. Technical oil is available here at \$1.40 a pound. The cost to lay the goods down in New York is said to be around \$1.35. Lead free oil is held at \$1.50 and redistilled U. S. P. material at \$1.90 a pound on the spot.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Some dealers have reduced their prices owing to the large stocks which are held here. Demand of a routine nature is taking up supplies at \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound for cases.

Oil Cedar Wood—Prices are firmer this week as supplies have become concentrated in a few hands. Actual spot stocks are small. Some dealers have boosted the price to 70c a pound inside.

Oil Citronella—Citronella is still a weak item with demand extremely dull. Offers of spot Ceylon oil in drums on the spot are being made at 48c a pound without exciting buyers, whose ideas, particularly in view of the present deflation process, are considerably lower than any figure which is representative of a spot market. Java oil is quiet at about \$1.25 with stocks small.

Oil Cloves—The whole clove situation is weaker in spite of the repeated efforts of Zanzibar shippers to bolster up the spice market there. Reports indicate a heavy hold-over of spice in primary markets. The oil is continuing extremely weak with demand absent. Prices for spot goods are lower this week at \$2.25 in some hands although a few sellers are demanding \$2.30.

Oil Coriander—Prices continue to slide off gradually in view of the weakness of the raw material. Spot oil is now available at \$28.00 a pound here.

Oil Erigeron—The spot price has dropped off again owing to the limited demand. Country shippers are reported to be willing to accept rather low prices as they are becoming anxious. They name \$4.00 but will probably do considerably less. Spot oil is down to \$4.25 a pound here.

Oil Eucalyptus—The market for eucalyptus has apparently firmed up a trifle on an increase in demand from some quarters. The price, however, remains the same. For cases, 60c a pound can still be done for U.S.P. Australian oil. In a normal market, the price of this oil would in all likelihood be on the rise, according to reports.

Oil Ginger—Some sellers will not do less than \$7.50 a pound for oil of ginger. The inside figure for the spot market, however, is still \$7.00 which can be done on firm business.

Oil Hemlock—Distillations of oil hemlock have been small owing to the low price. Stocks have dwindled materially as a result and spot sellers announce higher figures this week. The best figure heard here now is \$1.00 a pound.

Oil Juniper Berries—Demand is dead. Prices are easy at \$3.50 a pound for spot goods. The raw material holds well in price.

Oil Lemon—The same dull, motionless situation is noted in the case of lemon. The range of prices is still wide as to seller and brand, running from about a dollar up to \$1.50. The generally representative figure for spot goods is about \$1.10 a pound in original packages. For shipment, Sicilian centers are naming 90c c. i. f.

Oil Lemongrass—The price for spot goods is easy at \$2.50@2.75. New goods should arrive shortly and be offered out here around \$2.00@2.25.

Oil Limes—Expressed oil of limes is cheaper at \$4.75 a pound. Supplies are larger and demand remains quiet. Distilled holds unchanged at \$1.25 on the spot.

Oil Orange—Spot prices are again down and now stand close to the level named by Sicilian producers for shipment. Spot Sicilian orange is openly held at \$3.75 a pound which could probably mean \$3.50 in some quarters. West Indian is \$3.50. For shipment, about \$3.00 is named for the Italian and \$2.50 for West Indian. Within a few months, the price of Sicilian orange has moved down without a stop from above \$10.00 a pound to \$3.75.

Oil Peppermint—Peppermint oil which for so many months has held aloof from the general deflation movement owing to the strong financial position of the large Western collectors and producers, is beginning to show signs of weakening. Here and there, small holders are losing patience and becoming anxious to liquidate. Several offers for shipment around \$5.00 for shipment are reported to have been taken up. Spot goods are still \$6.00 a pound for spot natural oil in tins. U.S.P. redistilled is held at \$6.50. Demand continues very light. Little or no call is noted here for Jap dementholized mint oil at \$1.40 a pound.

Oil Petit Grain—The South American oil is still a strong factor in a weak market with the spot price holding at \$6.25 a pound. Until shippers in primary markets change their ideas as to prices, they are not likely to do a great deal of business with American essential oil houses.

Oil Sandalwood—The figures named out of London for shipment of East Indian oil, bring the cost to lay the goods down in New York up to \$10.90 a pound according to reports. Spot sellers are now naming \$10.75 a pound and apparently anxious to sell at this figure. One or two houses, however, are holding out for \$11.00 a pound.

Oil Spearmint—Spot spearmint is still available at \$7.00 a pound here. Demand at this price is no greater than when the figure was above \$10.00. Some shippers are reported willing to make concessions in price.

Oil Wintergreen—True leaf oil ranges from \$8.00 up to \$9.50 a pound as to seller and brand. Methyl salicylate is weak at 70c. Sweet birch is held at \$5.50 a pound here.

Oil Wormseed—A further drop in the price has been made by leading sellers here. Spot goods are now available at \$4.75 a pound here. Shipment figures are understood to be close to \$4.00 a pound.

Victor Vivaudou, perfume manufacturer, pleaded guilty before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court to an indictment charging him with having defrauded the government of customs duties on a diamond ring and a pearl necklace, valued at \$10,500, and brought to this country by him from France. He was fined \$5,000 and suffered the loss of his jewelry by government confiscation. The diamond ring was found in his pocket, and the pearl necklace under the collar of his wife's shirtwaist.

There is a fair-sized market in the Kobe district of Japan for high-grade imported perfumes, which were imported into all Japan in 1919 to the value of \$347,372, principally from Great Britain and France. The trade is not so large in other imported toilet articles such as face creams, which are manufactured in large quantities and in fair and medium qualities locally.

OUTLOOK IN YLANG YLANG PRODUCTION

The greatly increased cost of ylang ylang and the curtailed production during the past few years, are only now beginning to be overcome and two or three years are expected to elapse before the industry of the Philippines, formerly dominated by German interests, gets back on a normal footing under American direction, according to Fred H. Ungerer, writing in a recent issue of "Ungerer's Bulletin." Mr. Ungerer went on to say:

"The new producers were not slow to perceive that all was not going well in the case of ylang ylang. The natives in the vicinity of Manila had been discouraged in their efforts to supply adequate quantities of flowers, with the result that the very delicate trees which supply ylang ylang flowers had been neglected and to a considerable extent cut down to make room for the cultivation of other products. From the middle of 1917 up to the middle of 1919 practically no flowers were placed on the market.

"Our associates in Manila estimate that there are now available for the production of ylang ylang flowers only two-fifths or less of the trees under cultivation in pre-war times. The supply of oil ylang ylang of first quality is of course proportionately reduced.

"As a natural outcome of this situation, ylang ylang flowers, which before the war cost 8c to 10c per kilo, now cost from 30c to 35c per kilo. Add to that increase the advances in coal (about 300%), labor costs (100% increase), multiplied costs of glass bottles, packing cases, freight rates and related necessities, and wonder at the present cost of ylang ylang vanishes.

"Excursions of our associates to outlying sections of the Philippines have not served to relieve the scarcity of supply. At Albay, for example, a small quantity of the essence was held for prohibitive prices, general conditions being aggravated at that place by the effects of a severe typhoon which swept over a part of the island in September-October, 1919, raising havoc with the trees and bringing production to a standstill.

"Our friends in Manila are now engaged in earnest efforts to promote the planting of trees in such quantity as to relieve the shortage of the essence. We are informed that the growers are responding willingly to the high prices offered and are planting upon a very large scale. Flowers from the new trees will not be available before 1922 and 1923 and during the intervening period co-operation and ingenuity must bridge the lack."

VIRGIN ISLAND PRODUCTION OF BAY RUM

A recent London report on the trade of the Virgin Islands, now American, formerly the Danish West Indies, gives some interesting figures regarding the production of bay rum and oil of bay. The report states that the total exports of bay rum from the islands in 1919 were 84,545 gallons, valued at \$66,789, of which 9,012 gallons went to the United States. These figures are considerably higher than those for 1918, which were below normal, on account of transportation difficulties and other causes resulting from the war. A still further increase in value for 1920 is indicated, as the total exports for the first six months of this year were valued at \$36,026. The quantity, however—viz., 33,852 gallons—is not yet up to the 1919 standard. Before the war the steamers of the Hamburg-American line carried bay rum from all the West Indies and to the United States. A great hurricane, in October, 1916, caused much damage by destroying bay trees or stripping them of leaves, and production was further reduced during the war, as orders could not be filled for lack of transport.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1030

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN LONDON

No Attempt to Hold Drug Auctions Owing to Light Demand—General Tendency of Prices Downward—Camphor Oil Scarce—Citrates Reduced

London, Nov. 1 (By Mail)—Business continues unsettled. The drug sales which were to have been held last week after an interval of two months, have been postponed indefinitely.

Benzoates are again cheaper, acid ex toluol being about 3s per lb. and soda salt a little more.

Camphor—Japanese refined slabs are slightly easier at about 6s 1½d per lb. on spot.

Camphor oil continues very scarce and higher, white essential Japanese being quoted at from 210s to 225s per cwt., according to seller.

Citrates—Makers have reduced prices as follows. Ferri ammonium citrate 4s 8d, potassium citrate, 4s 11d, and sodium citrate 4s 2d per lb. For 28 lbs. 1d per lb. less. Ferri ammonium citrate green 5s 8d, and bismuth citrate 15s 9d per lb., with 3d per lb. less for 1 cwt. of either of the two last.

Civet—Owing to scarcity of the genuine article, the price is now quoted at from 20s to 25s per oz.

Cloves are easier, at about 1s 7d per lb. for fair Zanzibar on spot.

Cocaine has again moved downward, 20s per oz. being asked for hydrochloride, and about 24s for the pure alkaloid.

Cocoa butter is about 2d per lb. cheaper, price for ton lots being 2s 8d per lb.

Diastase is higher, 1 lb. bottles being offered at 19s 6d per lb.

Hexamine is quiet and easier, at about 13s 6d per lb. on spot.

Hydrastis continues very scarce, and 14s per lb. is now asked.

Linseed oil remains very dull, and in London is quoted at £71 naked, the Hull price being £66 10s naked.

Mercury has had another fall of about £3, and price is now between £15 and £15 10s per bottle for Spanish.

Mercurials—The makers have reduced their prices by 8d per lb, calomel being now 6s 2d, and corrosive sublimate 5s 9d per lb.

Shellac is quiet and lower, at about 630s per cwt. for standard T. N. Orange.

Silver nitrate, in sympathy with the metal, has fallen 3¼d per oz. since last week's prices.

Turpentine—The market is still weak, but the actual difference in price is only small.

Vanillin is quiet and easier, at about 61s 6d per lb. from dealers.

Vermilion is lower, in consequence of the fall in quicksilver.

CHEMICAL PRICES IN HAMBURG

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 23.—During the first week of October sulfate of copper showed an increase, export stocks being quoted at 3.25 marks per pound. Bromides were weak and phenolphthalein neglected, 67 marks being offered per pound. Citric acid showed a lack of demand, as did hydroquinone. The Berlin market showed a keen demand for aluminum sulfate for export, 1.10 marks per pound being named. Buying activity in bromine salts for export was also rather pro-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.332
France (franc).....	.193	.058
Italy (lira).....	.238	.084
Germany (mark).....	.238	.011
Japan (yen).....	.499	.510
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.126
Holland (guilder).....	.402	.293
Belgium (franc).....	.198	.061
Switzerland (franc).....	.198	.015
Norway (crown).....	.268	.130
Sweden (crown).....	.263	.186
Denmark (crown).....	.263	.130
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.341
Brazil (milreis).....	.273	.168
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.708
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.082	.950
(Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156	1.015
Russia (ruble).....	.515	.080

nounced, potassium bromide being quoted at about 14 marks. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda for exports were eagerly sought. Brisk business was done in potassium sulfate which is no longer controlled, 1.30 marks per pound being paid for 97% stocks. Oxalic acid was weak, export stocks being quoted at 16.50 marks. Potash 80/85° sold at 3 marks, with a lifting of control imminent. A sluggishness in the sodium bicarbonate market is noticeable.

Magdeburg quoted at the beginning of October as follows: Yellow prussiate of potash, 17.70 marks per pound; sodium perborate, 15 marks per pound; phosphoric acid, 20 marks per pound; hydrochloric acid, crude (18°), 0.30 marks per pound; sulfuric acid (60°) 0.60 marks per pound; nitric acid, crude, (36°) 1.10 marks per pound.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 30.—England's foreign trade for September showed a slight recovery following the sharp decline in August. The adverse trade balance was reduced to £20,000,000 sterling as against £24,000,000 in August. The value of exports increased by £2,500,000 sterling, imports fell by half a million and re-exports remained practically stationary.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN DYE MAKING

The marked progress made by French dyestuff factories has continued during the present year and the monthly production now exceeds 700 tons, says "L'Industrie Chimique." What is more, the number of available dyes is becoming daily larger. It is certain that the development of our national factories will continue during the months to come for they are just getting the benefit of earlier efforts. These very satisfactory results should encourage the Government to provide adequate assistance to this young industry so necessary to the prosperity of the country in time of peace and to the national defense in time of war.

An energetic campaign is being conducted by "The Times" in England to assist their industry. We should follow this example. Without doubt the law of Nov. 7, 1919, permits us to limit German importations to the absolutely necessary products, but the customs duties afford only an illusory protection against importations from other countries on account of the rise in price of the dyes since the duties were fixed. A revision of these would mean a delay and it may be desirable to consider the interdiction of imports from countries particularly favored by the change.

BRITISH SEEK CANADIAN DYE TRADE*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 8.—The British trade commissioner in Toronto recently addressed a letter to the professors at the Universities in Ontario, offering to place them in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers when in the market from time to time for equipment and chemicals. The following are the universities addressed: University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario; Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; Western University, London, Ontario; and McMaster University, Toronto, Ontario.

Considerable purchases were made in the United Kingdom before the war by the universities, but during the war and since much of the business has been obtained by the United States. During the past two years deliveries from the United Kingdom have not been satisfactory on account of post-war conditions.

The Commissioner strongly advises United Kingdom manufacturers interested in the supply of the equipment and materials mentioned to correspond with the professors who are likely to require such goods. It is not enough to send one letter with catalogues and literature, and then to forget the local buyer. Regular correspondence, it is advised, should be maintained, and in addition to circular letters an occasional personal letter is desirable. In the opinion of the Commissioner, the products of United Kingdom firms should be constantly placed before local purchasers, as is being done by United States firms.

The ban on the exportation of fertilizers was removed by the Japanese government on Nov. 1, and Kobe firms are already attempting to invade the Australian market.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

33952—An Australian firm desires to purchase sulphate of potash in quantities of 5 to 200 tons. Quotations to be given c.i.f. Australian port. Terms: Cash against documents. Reference.

33964—A trading company in Yugoslavia desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers and refiners for the purchase of petroleum jelly, vaseline oils, paraffin wax in ton lots, petroleum W. W., and benzine in shiploads. Cable offers are particularly desired of 2,000 or 3,000 tons of petroleum W. W. No reference offered.

33972—A commercial agent in France desires to secure the representation of firms for the sale of turpentine, colophony (common rosin), and rosin in large quantities. Quotations should be given c.i.f. French port. References.

33977—A firm of importers in Australia desires to secure an agency for the sale of gold bronze powder, paints, dry colors, oils, waxes, gums, and general oil and colormen's lines. Terms: May import on indent or buy for own stock. References.

33982—A manufacturer in Salvador desires to purchase and to secure an agency for the sale of 1-gallon cans for packing oil for sale to the trade. Quotations should be given f.o.b. New York or San Francisco. Payment to be in cash. References.

33983—The director of a firm in England who has been in the United States is about to return and desires to purchase or secure an agency for raw materials of all kinds, especially those kindred to the paint, varnish, and rubber trades, and drugs and chemicals. Quotations should be given f.a.s. Atlantic ports or c.i.f. English ports. Payment to be made in New York or in London against documents. References.

33987—A salesman having trade connections in Mexico is about to go to that country and desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, patent medicines, sundries, and allied lines. Reference.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIA MADE IN ITALY**BY INVENTOR BACKED BY AN AMERICAN**

Dr. Casale Said to Have Discovered A Catalyzer Which Continues to Function In Spite of Impurities In the Hydrogen and Nitrogen Gases—Improvement on Haber Process

In the manufacture of synthetic ammonia at the synthesizing plant at Terni, Italy, about 60 miles north of Rome, the only raw materials used are the air and water. With a limited equipment it produces about 300 kilos (kilo=2.2 pounds) of ammonia per day. Water power in abundance is furnished by the adjacent falls at Terni. The energy of the falling water is converted into electricity and the water, in turn, is acted upon by the electric current to produce hydrogen. This gas is then piped to the apparatus which extracts nitrogen from the air. Being a trade secret, the process of this extraction can not be explained fully, says Commercial Attache Alfred P. Dennis, of Rome. It is carried on in a large steel cylinder resembling the upright boiler of a 50-horsepower double-drum, stationary hoisting engine. The apparatus works automatically, running for days without attention. The nitrogen-hydrogen mixture is led from the boiler-like receptacle, heated, and passed under low pressure into a tube-like cylinder where it is conducted through the catalytic substance. Here the desired combinations take place.

The ammonia thus produced is condensed into liquid form by a refrigerating apparatus and drawn off from time to time in steel cylinders. It is put on the market in these cylinders at prices which are said to be at least 100 per cent above the cost of production. The whole apparatus, aside from the cells for producing the hydrogen, easily can be made to occupy a space of about 625 square feet. Just now the plant is undergoing enlargement, its capacity by December 1 to be at least 1,000 kilos of pure ammonia per day.

Whereas nitrogen of the air resists direct attempts to force it into chemical combination, it is found to be more yielding if mixed with hydrogen, and heated and conducted under great pressure over certain substances as catalyzers, usually metals or mixtures of metals. These substances are in no way changed if the gases are pure, but if not pure, the catalyzers become poisoned and cease to function. Here is the crux of the difficulty with the Haber process, it is said.

The correction of this difficulty constitutes the essence of the new Italian process for producing synthetic ammonia. After long experimentation, a catalyzer has been found which continues to function despite any impurities in the hydrogen and nitrogen gases.

Dr. Casale, the Italian inventor of the process, has gone even further in his work of synthesizing ammonia, having practically completed a process for utilizing this product in the manufacture of urea. This substance, by reason of its high nitrogen content of 45 per cent and carbon dioxide remainder, is a most valuable source of soil fertilizer and is chemically classed with that ancient restorer, barnyard manure.

The development of this new Italian process from a purely theoretical to a commercially fruitful status has been made possible through the interest and financial backing of an American capitalist. Sometime ago this American secured a concession from the Italian Government for waterpower rights at Terni, and is now negotiating for other concessions which will enable him to duplicate the Terni facilities.

Japan announces that the opium monopoly in South Manchuria will be abolished, but no date has been set. Opium is being sold by firms to whom licenses have been issued.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—333 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 liters
1 Liter	—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	..38	— .43
Acetphenetidin	..10	— 2.20
Adeps Lanac, See Lanolin		
Albumen, Egg, edible	..80	— .85
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	..510	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	..528	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P.	..530	— 5.75
For Export, U.S.P.	..90	— .95
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	..1.90	— 1.95
97 p.c.	..1.95	— 2.00
Pure	..2.30	— 2.35
Denatured, 180 proof	..82	— .84
188 proof	..86	— .88
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.	..1.03	— 1.05
Amidopyrine	..10.00	— 11.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	..65	— .70
Benzozate, cryst., U.S.P.	..4.00	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	..95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.	..60	— .61
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.	..17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	..25	— .26
Hypophosphite	..1.85	— 1.90
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	..1.50	— 7.20
Iodide	..4.65	— 4.65
Oxalate, Pure	..95	— 1.00
Persulfate	..95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	..80	— .80
Salicylate, U.S.P.	..90	— .95
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	..17	— .18
Needle powder	..09	— .09 1/2
Antipyrine, bulk	..2.75	— 3.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	..26.80	— 26.80
Arecoline Hydrobromide	..27.00	— 27.80
Argols, red	..08	— .10
Arseic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	..4.85	— 4.85
Aspirin	..80	— .85
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. oz.	18.00	— 19.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	10.00	— 12.00
Barbital	..2.25	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	..28	— .29
Dioxide	..25	— 27 1/2
Iodide	..5.15	— 5.15
Nitrate	..18	— 18 1/2
Bay Rum	..3.65	— 3.65
Denatured Salicy. Acid	..3.70	— 3.70
Denatured, Quinine	..3.90	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol	..4.25	— 4.50

Berberine Hcl.	..34.00	— 34.00
Acid Sulfate	..31.00	— 31.00
Neutral sulfate	..35.00	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic	2.50	— 2.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	..5.80	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	..3.10	— 3.10
Oxychloride	..3.30	— 3.30
Salicylate	..2.45	— 2.45
Subbenzoate	..3.60	— 3.60
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	..3.10	— 3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	..3.65	— 3.65
Subgallate	..2.85	— 2.85
Subiodide	..4.95	— 4.95
Subnitrate	..2.85	— 2.85
Subsalicylate	..3.00	— 3.00
Tannate	..3.00	— 3.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals	..08 1/4	— .09
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	..08 1/4	— .09
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		
Bromine, purified	..75	— .75
Bromoform	..3.00	— 3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.50	— 1.75
Iodide	..4.30	— 4.30
Metal sticks	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	7.25	— 7.50
Second Hands	7.25	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.00	— 6.10
Phosphate	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites	..90	— .92
Iodide	..4.00	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	..18	— .19
Sulfocarbonate	..70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	1.25	— 1.25
16's in 1-lb. carton	1.30	— 1.30
24's in 1-lb. carton	1.32 1/2	— 1.34
32's in 1-lb. carton	1.34	— 1.34
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	1.12	— 1.15
Crude, Chinese	..75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk	3.05	— 3.10
Caramel	..1.10	— 1.10
Carmin, No. 40	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P.	..35	— .35
Technical	..18	— .16
Castor Oil, A.A. bbls.	..15	— 15 1/2
Cerium Oxalate	..65	— .75
Chalk, Precip., light	..04 1/2	— .05
Drop	..02 1/2	— .04 1/2
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	..06	— .07
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	..40	— 1.01
Chloroform, U.S.P.	..40	— .43
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	..1.45	— 1.45
Sulfate	..75	— .85
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	..74	— .74
Sulfate	..45	— .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	..10.50	— 10.50
Gran., Powd.	..10.75	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	32 1/2	— .33
Fingers, cases	..44	— .45
Codeline, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	..10.40	— 10.40
Hydrobromide	..8.30	— 8.30
Nitrate	..9.30	— 9.30
Phosphate	..7.80	— 7.80
Sulfate	..8.30	— 8.30
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	..55.00	— 55.00
Norwegian	51.00	— 55.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	..30	— .31
Corn Syrup	..03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	..45	— .51
Powdered, 99 p.c.	..45	— .51
Creosote, U.S.P.	..65	— .70
Carbonate	8.15	— 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	..18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	..2.60	— 2.75
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	..2.60	— 2.75
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	..2.00	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	..30.00	— 30.00
15 gr. vials	..1.35	— 1.35
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate		
Eserine Sulfate	41.00	— 42.50
Ether, U.S.P. Conc. bulk	..24	— .24
Washed, bulk	..40	— .40
Nitrous, conc.	..1.10	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	..47	— .47
Anaesthesia, bulk	..28	— .28
Ethyl Acetate, pure	..1.05	— 1.05
Iodide	..5.20	— 5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	22 1/2	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde	..38	— .40
Second Hands	..25	— .26
Gelatin, silver	1.70	— 1.75
*Nominal		

Glycerin		
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	..26	— .27
Cans	..28	— .29
Dynamite, drums incl.	..20	— .22
Saponification, loose	..15	— 15 1/2
Soap Lye, loose	..14	— 14 1/2
Guaiacol, liquid	6.00	— 6.50
Carbonate	6.50	— 7.00
Haarlem Oil, dom.	..3.40	— 3.40
Imported	5.50	— 6.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.50	— 1.75
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	..26.50	— 26.50
Hydrochloride	..26.50	— 26.50
Sulfate	..26.50	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	9.25	— 9.50
8-oz. bottles	14.25	— 14.50
12-oz. bottles	19.50	— 19.75
16-oz. bottles	23.25	— 23.50
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.00	— 2.10
Hyoscyne Hydrobromide	60.00	— 65.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid	35.00	— 40.00
Sulfate	35.00	— 40.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	..4.35	— 4.35
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.	4.75	— 5.00
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	..6.25	— 6.25
Crystals	..6.25	— 6.25
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	..1.10	— 1.10
And Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	..95	— .95
Green scales, U.S.P.	..1.21	— 1.21
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	..13	— .13
Iodide	..3.90	— 3.90
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	..30	— .30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	..1.01	— 1.01
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	..1.01	— 1.01
Metallic, Reduced	..1.10	— 1.10
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	..16	— .18
Anhydrous, cans	..21	— .23
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	..3.05	— 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	..47	— .47
Powdered	..69	— .70
Sticks	..50	— .52
Comp. Powder	..21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	1.50	— 1.50
Citrate	..2.50	— 2.50
Lycopodium	3.75	— 4.00
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	..18	— .20
Technical, bbls.	..12 1/2	— 13 1/2
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.	..24	— .24
Glycerophosphate	..3.30	— 3.30
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light	..1.10	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	..2.15	— 2.15
Salicylate	..60	— .60
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.30
Manganese Glycero-phos	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	4.65	— 6.00
Sulfate, crystals	..20	— .22
Menthol, Japanese	5.25	— 5.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	58.00	— 60.00
Bluslate	..77	— .77
Blue Mass	..62	— .62
Powdered	..64	— .64
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	..62	— .62
50 p.c.	..82	— .82
Citrine Ointment	..52	— .52
Calomel, Amer.	..1.19	— 1.19
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	..1.09	— 1.09
Powdered Granular	..1.09	— 1.09
Iodide, Green	..3.55	— 3.55
Red	..3.65	— 3.65
Yellow	..3.55	— 3.55
Red Precipitate	..1.29	— 1.29
Powdered	..1.39	— 1.39
White Precipitate	..1.48	— 1.48
Powdered	..1.53	— 1.53
With chalk	..62	— .62
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal	7.00	— 7.50
Milk, powdered	..15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25 oz. in 5s. oz.	..6.90	— 6.90
Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s. oz.	..6.90	— 6.90
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s. oz.	..6.90	— 6.90
Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s. oz.	..6.90	— 6.90
Diacetyl, Alk. 10 oz. in 5s. oz.	..10.90	— 10.90
Diacetyl Hydrl. 10 oz. in 5s. oz.	..9.80	— 9.80
Ethyl Hydrl. 10 oz. in 5s. oz.	..11.45	— 11.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	..7.80	— 7.80
Granular	..8.50	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	..8.50	— 8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50	— 1.55
Pancreatin	4.25	— 4.50
Papain	..3.30	— 3.30
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	..1.02	— 1.02
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.	3.50	— 4.00

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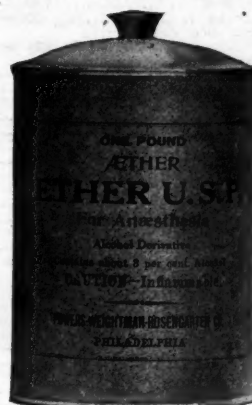


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Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	—	.09%	partein Sulfate	oz.	2.75	—	3.30	Agaric, white	lb.	.90	—	1.60
Cream White	lb.	.11	—	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	lb.	.55	—	.57	Almonds, bitter	lb.	.25	—	.40
Lily White	lb.	.18	—	Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	—	.41	Sweet	lb.	.42	—	.45
Snow White	lb.	.20	—	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.60	Meal	lb.	—	—	.35
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.60	—	Nitrate, Kega	lb.	.19	—	.20	Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—	10.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.35	—	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Grev	lb.	—	—	25.00
Red	lb.	.50	—	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	1.85	—	1.95	Areca Nuts	lb.	.17	—	.20
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	—	Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.95	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22
Piperazine Hydrate	lb.	—	—	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	2.15	Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	—	—	1.60
Podophyllin	lb.	9.00	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	1.95	Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.08	—	.08%
Potassium acetate	lb.	.75	—	Nitrate	oz.	—	—	1.95	Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	Sulfate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	—	1.95	Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Bisulfate	lb.	.45	—	Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.25	—	.26	Russian, whole	lb.	—	—	3.25
C. P.	lb.	.75	—	Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	—	—	5.00
Bromate	lb.	1.00	—	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.55	Castoreum	lb.	—	—	.07
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.63	—	Sulfonethymethane, U.S.P.	lb.	9.25	—	9.80	Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.07	—	.08
Granulated	lb.	.60	—	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	7.75	Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	—	.05
Second Hands	lb.	.40	—	Sulfur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.45	—	3.90	Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.60	—	4.25	Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.40	—	.42
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	—	—	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.80	—	4.35	Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.34	—	.36
Chlorate	lb.	.18	—	Princip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.25	Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	.20
Chromate, cryst. yellow,	lb.	—	—	Lac Sulfur	lb.	—	—	.15	Cuttlefish Bone Trieste	lb.	—	—	1.50
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10-lb.	lb.	—	—	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	—	—	.62	Jewelers, large	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.68	Small	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	—	—	Talcum, Amer.	lb.	.02	—	.02%	French	lb.	.32	—	.35
Guaiacol Sulfate	lb.	6.50	—	Purified	lb.	.05	—	.06	Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.30	—	.32
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.75	—	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.90	—	.93	Reeds	lb.	—	—	1.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.20	—	Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	10.00	—	10.25	Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	—	.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	10.50	—	11.00	Spanish	lb.	.30	—	.33
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	14.50	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.80	—	.85
Salicylate	lb.	1.45	—	Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	lb.	—	—	.60	Guarana	lb.	.18	—	.20
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	—	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.60	Honey Calif.	lb.	.45	—	.60
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	—	Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes	lb.	—	—	1.35	Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.45	—	.60
Procaline, oz. bottles	7.00	—	—	Trional	oz.	—	—	.57	Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.45	—	.60
5 gr. bottles	1.00	—	—	Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	—	—	.57	Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Pumice Stone	lb.	.02%	—	Witch Hazel, Ext. dble dist.	gal.	1.20	—	1.30	Russian	lb.	—	—	5.00
Pyramidon, See Amidopyrine	lb.	—	—	bbl.	gal.	1.20	—	1.30	Kamala	lb.	—	—	.13
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	—	Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—	—	.66	Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.13	—	.14
Quicksilver, See Mercury	lb.	—	—	Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Leeches	lb.	—	—	20.00
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.	oz.	—	—	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.85	Lupulin	lb.	1.80	—	1.75
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.20	Lycopodium	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.65	—	Stearate	lb.	.38	—	.30	Manna, large flake	lb.	.90	—	.95
Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	.70	—						Small flake	lb.	—	—	.55
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.	oz.	—	—						Moss, Iceland	lb.	.17	—	.18
Alkaloid	oz.	—	—						Irish, Bleached	lb.	.12	—	.13
Acetate	oz.	—	—						Musk, pods, Cabardine	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	—						Tonquin	oz.	26.00	—	28.00
Citrate	oz.	—	—						Grain, Cab	oz.	26.00	—	27.00
Dihydrochloride	oz.	—	—						Tonquin	oz.	40.00	—	42.00
Dicarbonate	oz.	—	—						Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals				
Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	—	—						Nutgalls, Chinese	lb.	.38	—	.40
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—						Allepey	lb.	.34	—	.38
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—						Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	1.14%	—	.15
Phosphate	oz.	—	—						Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.24
Salicylate	oz.	—	—						Poppy Heads	lb.	—	—	1.50
Tannate	oz.	—	—						Quassia Chips	lb.	.09	—	.11
Valerate, powd.	oz.	—	—						Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	.55	—	.60
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.	oz.	—	—						Ground	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sulfate, tins	oz.	—	—						Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—						Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Technical, See Intermediates	lb.	—	—						Spermactel, blocks	lb.	.30	—	.31
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	—						Storax, liquid, tech.	lb.	—	—	1.25
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	—						Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Rosewater, triple	gal.	—	—						Tamrinds, bbls.	kg.	5.25	—	5.50
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	2.80	—						Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	2.00	—	2.25
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	2.80	—						Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	11.50	—						Artificial	lb.	.18	—	.20
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	—						Spirits, see Naval Stores				
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	135.00	—										
Powdered	lb.	135.00	—										
Selditz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	—										
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.	lb.	153%	—										
Nucleinate	oz.	.38	—										
Collodial	oz.	.40	—										
Proteinates	oz.	.200	—										
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.22	—										
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.38	—										
Conti's	lb.	.33	—										
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—										
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	lb.	.25	—										
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.72	—										
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd., bbls.	lb.	.02%	—										
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	—										
Second Hands	lb.	.40	—										
Caodylate	lb.	8.00	—										
Caustic, U.S.P. See Sod. Hydroxide	lb.	—	—										
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	lb.	.14	—										
Crystals, c.b.	lb.	.19	—										
Granular, c.b. 10-lb.	lb.	.19	—										
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII.	lb.	.97	—										
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX.	lb.	—	—										
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	lb.	2.15	—										
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	—	—										
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb.	lb.	—	—										
can	lb.	1.00	—										
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—										
Iodide, bulk	lb.	.75	—										
Oxalate	lb.	.35	—										
Peroxide	lb.	.38	—										
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.17	—										
Recryst.	lb.	.40	—										
Dried	lb.	.45	—										
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—										
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	1.75	—	—										

*Nominal

*Nominal

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Select bdis.....lb. 80 — .90	Aloes, Barbados.....lb. — — 1.00	Pennyroyal.....lb. 10 — .15
Hemlock.....lb. 07 — .08	Cape.....lb. 11 — 12	Peppermint, American.....lb. — .30
Lemon Peel.....lb. 10 — .10½	Curacao, cases.....lb. 09 — .09½	Pichi.....lb. 10 — .12
Mazereon.....lb. 12 — .14	Socotrine, whole.....lb. 70 — .75	Prince's Pine.....lb. 18 — .22
Oak, red.....lb. 08 — .09	'Ammoniac, tears.....lb. — — 2.00	Plantain.....lb. 12 — .14
White.....lb. 08 — .09	Powdered.....lb. — — —	Pulsatilla.....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb. 13 — .16	Arabic, firsts.....lb. 30 — .33	Queen of the Meadow.....lb. 10 — .11
Sweet.....lb. 09 — .10	Seconds.....lb. 28 — .30	Rose, red.....lb. 50 — .60
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb. 24 — .26	Sorts Amber.....lb. 13½ — .14	Rosemary.....lb. 08 — .09
Northern.....lb. 24 — .26	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. 26 — .27	Rue.....lb. 35 — .40
Pomegranate of Root.....lb. 26 — .28	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Sage, Dalmatian.....lb. 15 — .19
of Fruit.....lb. 25 — .28	Powdered.....lb. — — 4.50	Greek.....lb. 10½ — .11
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb. 23 — .25	Benzoil, Siam.....lb. 80 — 1.00	Spanish.....lb. 08½ — .09
Select.....lb. 38 — .45	Sumatra.....lb. 30 — .32	Savory.....lb. 18½ — .19
Silmaruba.....lb. — — .35	Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list	Senna, Alexandria, whole.....lb. 75 — .80
Soap whole.....lb. — — .15	Catechu.....lb. 11 — 12	Half Leaf.....lb. 30 — .35
Cut.....lb. 25 — .26	Chicle.....lb. 80 — .85	Siftings.....lb. 16 — .18
Crushed.....lb. — — .21	Damar.....lb. 38 — .40	Powdered.....lb. 24 — .26
Wahoo of Root.....lb. 85 — .90	Euphorbium.....lb. — — .22	Tinnevely.....lb. 15 — .25
of Tree.....lb. 40 — .42	Powdered.....lb. — — .50	Pods.....lb. 11 — .13
Willow, Black.....lb. 06 — .07	Galbanum.....lb. — — 1.50	Skullcap, Western.....lb. 40 — .45
White.....lb. 16 — .17	Gambier, whole.....lb. 08½ — .09	Spearmint, American.....lb. — .80
White Pine Rosed.....lb. 08 — .09	Gamboge.....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Squaw Vine.....lb. 20 — .22
White Poplar.....lb. 07 — .08	Guaiac.....lb. 65 — .70	Stramonium.....lb. 32 — .38
Wild Cherry.....lb. — — .10	Hemlock.....lb. 83 — .90	Tansy.....lb. — .15
Thin Green Rosed.....lb. 19 — .20	Kino.....lb. — — .30	Thyme, Spanish.....lb. 09½ — .10
Thick Rosed.....lb. 12 — .13	Mastic.....lb. 62 — .63	French.....lb. 13 — .13½
Thin Natural.....lb. 10 — .12	Myrrh, Select.....lb. 68 — .70	Uva Ursi.....lb. 07 — .07½
Thick Natural.....lb. 07 — .08	Sorts.....lb. 60 — .65	Witch Hazel.....lb. 08 — .14
Witch Hazel.....lb. 08 — .09	Olibanum, siftings.....lb. 16 — .18	Wormwood, Imported.....lb. 25 — .30
	Tears.....lb. 20 — .30	Yerba Santa.....lb. 18 — .20
	Opium, See fine chem. list	
	Sandarac.....lb. 60 — .65	ROOTS
	Senegal, picked.....lb. 33 — .34	Aconite, U.S.P.....lb. 45 — .50
	Sorts.....lb. 16 — .17	Aletris (Unicorn true).....lb. 85 — .90
	Spruce.....lb. — — 1.00	Alkanet.....lb. 40 — .45
	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs	Althea, cut.....lb. 38 — .40
	Thus.....lb. 12 — .12½	Whole.....lb. 26 — .28
	Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb. 4.50 — 4.55	Angelica American.....lb. 26 — .28
	Seconds.....lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Arnica.....lb. 80 — .85
	Thirds.....lb. 2.00 — 2.50	Arrowroot, American.....lb. 07½ — .08
		Burmese.....lb. 60 — .65
		St. Vincent.....lb. 10 — .10½
		Bamboo Brier.....lb. 10 — .12
		Beasfoot.....lb. 06 — .09
		Belladonna.....lb. 45 — .50
		Berberis, Aquifolium.....lb. 20 — .20
		Beth.....lb. 18 — .20
		Blood.....lb. 25 — .26
		Blueflag.....lb. 65 — .75
		Bryonia.....lb. 16 — .18
		Burdock, Imported.....lb. 15 — .18
		American.....lb. 16 — .17
		Calamus, bleached.....lb. 65 — .70
		Unbleached, natural.....lb. 14 — .16
		Cohosh, black.....lb. 12 — .14
		Blue.....lb. 12 — .14
		Colchicum.....lb. 60 — .52
		Colombo, whole.....lb. 12 — .13
		*Comfrey.....lb. 25 — .26
		Culver's.....lb. 27 — .28
		Cranesbill, see Geranium
		Dandelion, English.....lb. — — .27
		American.....lb. 24 — .25
		Doggrass, genuine.....lb. 30 — .33
		Cut Bermuda.....lb. — — —
		*Echinacea.....lb. 70 — .75
		Elecampane.....lb. — .18
		Galangal.....lb. 12 — .14
		Gelsemium.....lb. 16 — .17
		Gentian.....lb. 12 — .12½
		Geranium.....lb. — .18
		Ginger, Jamaica.....lb. 28 — .30
		Bleached.....lb. 38 — .40
		Ginseng, Cultivated.....lb. 6.00 — 7.00
		Northwestern wild.....lb. 8.00 — 20.00
		Southern.....lb. — — —
		Golden Seal.....lb. 5.75 — 6.00
		Powdered.....lb. 6.50 — 6.60
		Hellebore, Black, Imported.....lb. — 1.00
		White, Domestic.....lb. — .20
		Powdered.....lb. 24 — .22
		Imported Powdered.....lb. 31 — .23
		Helonias (Unicorn false).....lb. 75 — .80
		Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb. — 3.25
		Powdered.....lb. — 3.60
		Rio whole.....lb. — 3.15
		Powdered.....lb. — 3.50
		Jalap, whole.....lb. 40 — .55
		*Nominal

BEANS	Calabar.....lb. 36 — .38
	Cassia Fistula.....lb. 18 — .20
	Caster.....lb. — .06
	St. Ignatius.....lb. 38 — .40
	St. John's Bread.....lb. 06 — .12
	Tonka, Angostura.....lb. — 1.50
	Para.....lb. — 1.50
	Surinam.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
	Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb. 4.50 — 5.00
	Cuts.....lb. 3.50 — 3.60
	Bourbon.....lb. 3.00 — 3.25
	South American.....lb. 3.25 — 3.50
	Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb. 1.75 — 2.00
	Green Label.....lb. 1.75 — 2.00
BERRIES	Cubeb, ordinary.....lb. — 1.80
	XX.....lb. — 1.50
	Powdered.....lb. — 1.35
	Fish.....lb. 22 — .23
	Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb. 45 — .50
	Juniper.....lb. 04½ — .05
	Laurel.....lb. 18 — .20
	Poke.....lb. — .20
	Prickly Ash.....lb. 12 — .13
	Saw Palmetto.....lb. 20 — .25
	Sloe.....lb. 20 — .22
FLOWERS	Arnica.....lb. 22 — .23
	Borage.....lb. 45 — .50
	Calendula Petals.....lb. 1.80 — 1.85
	Chamomile German.....lb. — .35
	Hungarian true.....lb. — .35
	Hungarian style.....lb. 33 — .34
	Roman.....lb. — .16
	Clover Tops.....lb. 11 — 12
	Dogwood.....lb. 17 — .18
	Elder.....lb. 65 — .68
	Insect, open whole.....lb. — 60
	Closed whole.....lb. 80 — .85
	Powder.....lb. — .85
	Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.....lb. 42 — .43
	100 p.c. Pure.....lb. 60 — .65
	Closed Flowers.....lb. 75 — .85
	Koussou.....lb. — .60
	Lavender.....lb. 28 — .30
	Linden, with leaves.....lb. 28 — .30
	Without Leaves.....lb. 45 — .50
	Malva, blue.....lb. 50 — .95
	*Black.....lb. 50 — .60
	Mullein.....lb. 1.30 — 1.40
	Orange.....lb. 1.25 — 1.80
	Poppy, red.....lb. 95 — 1.10
	Poke.....lb. 60 — .65
	Rosemary.....lb. 75 — .80
	Saffron, American.....lb. — 80
	Valencia.....lb. — 12.50
	Tilia (see Linden)
Nominal	

SHELLAC	D. C.....lb. — — —
	Diamond "I".....lb. — — —
	Fine Orange.....lb. 1.20 — 1.25
	Second Orange.....lb. 1.05 — 1.10
	T. N.....lb. 90 — .92½
	Button.....lb. — 1.25
	Regular bleached.....lb. 90 — .95
	Bone, dry.....lb. 1.05 — 1.10
LEAVES AND HERBS	Aconite.....lb. — — .55
	Balmory.....lb. 15 — .17
	Bay, true.....lb. — — —
	Belladonna.....lb. 28 — .30
	Boneset, leaves and tops.....lb. 13 — .14
	Buchu, short.....lb. 3.25 — 3.40
	Long.....lb. — 3.20
	Cannabals, true, imported.....lb. — — —
	American.....lb. — .30
	U.S.P.....lb. — .35
	Catnip.....lb. 12 — .13
	Chestnut.....lb. 06 — .07
	Chiretta.....lb. 25 — .26
	Coca, Huanuco.....lb. — — —
	Truxillo.....lb. 60 — .65
	Coltsfoot.....lb. 12 — .13
	Conium.....lb. 25 — .28
	Corn Silk.....lb. 11 — .12
	Damlana.....lb. 15 — .16
	Deer Tongue.....lb. 09 — .10
	Digitalis.....lb. 21 — 22
	Eucalyptus.....lb. 09 — .10
	Euphorbia Pilulifera.....lb. 13 — 14
	Grindella Robusta.....lb. 11 — 12
	Hebane, German.....lb. — — —
	Russian.....lb. 32 — .35
	Henra.....lb. 30 — .35
	Horehound.....lb. 12 — .14
	Jaborandi.....lb. 38 — .40
	Laurel.....lb. 04½ — 05½
	Life Everlasting.....lb. 06 — .10
	Liverwort.....lb. 30 — .33
	LOBELIA.....lb. 75 — .80
	Matico.....lb. 22 — .23
	Marjoram, German.....lb. 27 — .28
	French.....lb. 18 — .19
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Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.20	Stramonium	lb.	25	—	26	Bottles	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—	Copalba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Spanish natural baies	lb.	12	—	13	Kombe	lb.	90	—	95	Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	28.00	—	30.00
Selected	lb.	29	—	30	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Powdered	lb.	18	—	19	South American	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Cubeba, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Lovage, American	lb.	65	—	70	Worm, American	lb.	25	—	26	Cumin	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Manaca	lb.	18	—	19	Levant	lb.	—	—	1.40	Erigeron	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Mandrake	lb.	15	—	16	SPICES									
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.Pb.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	11	—	12	bombay	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18	Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Verona	lb.	10	—	11	Japan	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25	Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Pereira Brava	lb.	28	—	28	Cassia Buda	lb.	—	—	—	Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Pellitory	lb.	29	—	31	China, Selected, mats	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	Turkish	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Pink true	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Salgon, assortment	lb.	.28	—	.30	Ginger	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Pleurisy	lb.	15	—	20	Chilles, Japan	lb.	.24	—	.25	Blackgrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Poke	lb.	15	—	16	Mombasa	lb.	.25 1/2	—	.26	Hemlock	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Rhatany	lb.	10	—	11	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.31	—	.40	Juniper Berries, rect	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Rhubarb	lb.	70	—	75	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.31	—	.32	Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50
High Dried	lb.	80	—	85	Amboynas	lb.	.37	—	.38	Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Powdered	lb.	75	—	80	Penang	lb.	.45	—	.48	Spike	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	35	—	40	Ginger, African	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
American	lb.	36	—	40	Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.28	—	.30	Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Mexican	lb.	35	—	40	Japan	lb.	.11	—	.12	Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	—	.07	Mace, Slauw	lb.	.34	—	.35	Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Banda, No 1	lb.	.38	—	.40	Distilled	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Scutcher	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Batavia	lb.	.27	—	.28	Linaloe	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Serpentaria	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19	—	.20	Mace, distilled	lb.	1.48	—	1.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	20	—	23	75s-80s	lb.	.20	—	.21	Nirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	23.00	—	26.00
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	—	.50	Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Mustard, natural	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Stripped	lb.	25	—	27	White	lb.	.21	—	.31 1/2	Artificial	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Spikenard	lb.	.09	—	.10	Pimento, Select	lb.	.06	—	.07	Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00	—	340.00
Squill, white	lb.	.17	—	.18	WAXES									
Stilllingia	lb.	.12	—	.14	Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37	Petal	lb.	400.00	—	480.00
Tone	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Bees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65	Artificial	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Refined, light, African	lb.	.34	—	.35	Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Aleppy	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Dark	lb.	.33	—	.34	Orange, bitter	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
China	lb.	—	—	—	Crude, light	lb.	.26	—	.27	Sweet, West Indian	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Unicorn false, See Helonias	lb.	—	—	—	Dark	lb.	.25	—	.26	Italian	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
True, See Aletris	lb.	—	—	—	Candella	lb.	.33	—	.34	Organum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	20	Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.80	—	.90	Orris Concrete	oz.	8.00	—	5.50
*English	lb.	—	—	—	No. 1, North Country	lb.	.75	—	.85	Patchouli	lb.	19.00	—	21.00
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	—	No. 2, North Country	lb.	.50	—	.55	Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	15	No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.25	—	.29	Peppermint, Natural, tins	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	20	No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.26	—	.30	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
SEEDS														
Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.14	Japanese	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Star	lb.	.26 1/2	—	.27	White	lb.	.18	—	.17	Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	—	—	6.25
Spanish	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2	Japan	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.19 1/2	French	lb.	0.50	—	10.00
Annatto	lb.	.04	—	.05 1/2	Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36	Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	2.50
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—	*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—	Pumilio	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Morocco	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36	Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—	17.00
South American	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05	*Green	lb.	—	—	—	Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	—	14.50
Caraway, African	lb.	—	—	10	*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—	Artificial	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Dutch	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—	Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—	Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—	French	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Paraffin, ref'd 118-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	—	—	.12 1/2	Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.75	—	11.00
Celery	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2	Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	—	—	.10 1/2	West Indian	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Colchicum	lb.	—	—	1.10	Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils									
Conium	lb.	.35	—	.40	Essential Oils									
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—	Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—	9.00	Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2	Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.00	—	10.00	Artificial	lb.	.70	—	.75
Bleached	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Artificial, U.S.P. See Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	—	—	—	Savin	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	Sweet	lb.	.60	—	.65	Spearment	lb.	—	—	7.00
Morocco	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.40	—	.45	Spruce	lb.	7.80	—	8.00
Dill	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07	Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Tansy, Amer.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fennel, French	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Rectified	lb.	1.65	—	1.70	Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
German	lb.	—	—	—	Anise, Technical	lb.	.85	—	.90	White, French	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2	U.S.P.	lb.	.95	—	1.00	Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	13.00	—	14.00
Flax, whole	per dbl.	20.00	—	22.00	Bay	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Wintergreen, sweet blrch	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12	Bergamot	lb.	7.25	—	7.50	Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	8.00	—	9.50
Foenugreek	lb.	.013 1/2	—	.02	Artificial	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.70	—	.75
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05	Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Chilian	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	*Bois de Rose	lb.	11.00	—	12.00	Wormwood Dom.	lb.	17.00	—	18.50
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	Cade	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Yang Yang, Bourbon	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Larkspur	lb.	.28	—	.25	Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75	—	.80	Manila	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Lobelia	lb.	.15	—	.16	U.S.P.	lb.	.95	—	1.00	Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	20.00
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.11	—	.12	OLEORESINS				
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Japanese, white	lb.	.50	—	.55	Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.50
California Brown	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
English, Yellow	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Lead, Free	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Ginger	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Malefera	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.15	—	.17	Cedar, Leaf	lb.	.70	—	.72	Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Parsley	lb.	.15	—	.16	Cedar Wood, light	lb.	—	—	26.00	*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Turkish	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14	Leaf	lb.	.45	—	.50	Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Blue, Russian	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14	Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00
Indian	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2	AROMATIC CHEMICALS									
Quince	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50	Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Rape, South Amer.	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07	Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Japanese small	lb.	.08	—	.09	Anethol	lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Domestic	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/2	Anisic Aldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.50	Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.50
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—	Free From Chlorine	lb.	—	—	2.00	Benzyl Chloride	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
					Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	—	2.50	Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
					Imported	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
					Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25					

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Dec. 27th, 1919, page 1939.)

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Inc. 1904

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Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	lb.	—	5.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	7.50	8.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.00	5.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	50.00	40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	7.50	8.00
Citronellol	lb.	—	16.00
Imported	lb.	24.00	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	6.00	6.50
Ethyl Benzoate	lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.50	8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.10	1.15
Eugenol	lb.	6.00	6.50
Geraniol, Standard	lb.	3.50	4.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	7.00	8.00
Heliotropin	lb.	5.00	5.50
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	15.00
Imported	oz.	20.00	26.00
iso-Lugenol	lb.	9.50	10.40
Imported	lb.	15.00	16.00
Linalool	lb.	10.00	12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	16.00	18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	5.25	5.50
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	9.50	10.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	10.00	12.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	14.50	15.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	70	75
Mirbane, rect. drums extra	lb.	16	16 1/2
Musk Ambrette	lb.	80.00	90.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	35.00	40.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	9.75	10.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	25.00	30.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	5.00	5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	22.00	25.00
Rhodinol	lb.	24.00	26.00
Saffrol	lb.	.80	.90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	11.50
Vanillin	oz.	.78	.85
Violet, artificial (Ionenone)	lb.	—	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c. bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 4.00
86 p.c. bbls.	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.75
80 p.c. bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	10.25	— 11.25
80 p.c. bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	12.00	— 12.75
Second Hands	100 lbs.	—	11.00
Glacial, bbls. & cubs.	100 lbs.	13.50	— 14.25
Second Hands	100 lbs.	11.50	— 12.50
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .62
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09	— .10
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.14	— .15
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.15	— .16
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
50 per cent pure	lb.	—	.35
Technical	lb.	—	.15
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	.22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.11	— .12
Sulfuric	unit	.04	— .04 1/2
Muriatic, 18 deg. cubs.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Pure cubs. 18 deg.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
20 deg.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
22 deg.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/4
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/2
Phosphoric, 50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21 1/2	— .25 1/2
Pyroisogenous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12 1/2
Sulfuric, Tank carlots	ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	— 23.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston	23.00	— 25.00	
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	1.50 1/2	— 1.60 1/2
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	—	.65
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Alum. ammonia, lump	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.06	— .07 1/4
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
"Ground	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Chrome	lb.	1.40 1/2	— 1.6
Soda, Ground	lb.	—	.63 1/2
*Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	.45
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.60
Sulfate Iron free	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.50
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	— .25
*Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	.44

Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.09	— .11
20 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .09 1/2
18 deg.	lb.	.07	— .08
16 deg.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .08 1/2
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	.42
Sol Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13 1/2
Granulated, white	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Lump	lb.	.22 1/2	— .24
Sulfate, dbl. bags	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.60
Dom.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.35
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.18	— .30
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	.60
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	.35
No. 2	lb.	—	.30
Vermillion	lb.	—	.55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14 1/2
Red	lb.	.16	— .17
Barium, chloride	ton	120.00	— 120.00
Imported	ton	—	90.00
Binoxide	lb.	.25	— .27 1/2
Carbonate works	ton	97.50	— 100.00
*Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	— 30.00
Off color	ton	18.00	— 20.01
Blanc Fixe, cry.	ton	110.00	— 115.00
*Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 5.60
*Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	.55
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Carbide	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Carbonate	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Light	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Heavy	lb.	.03	— .04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	33.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	41.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	41.75
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.09	— .10
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	.08	— .11
Carbon black	lb.	—	.18
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.12	— .14
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide	lb.	.65	— .70
Oxide	lb.	.21 1/2	— .22
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulfate	100 lbs.	7.50	— 8.00
Second Hands	100 lbs.	7.25	— 7.50
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	.08 1/2	— .06 1/2
Flake White	ton	16 1/2	— 17 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade	ton	—	—
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines	ton	16.00	— 17.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Refined	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Imported	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13 1/2
White Cakes	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15 1/2
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Granulated	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Paste	lb.	.11	— .13
Nitrate	lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.11 1/4	— .15 1/2
Red, American	lb.	.12 1/4	— .15 1/2
Sulfate basic	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
White, Basic Carb. Amer.	lb.	—	.10 1/2
dry	lb.	.10 1/2	— .15 1/2
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.15 1/2	— .17
Lithopone	lb.	.08 1/2	— .08 1/2
Lime, hydrate	lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.80	— 2.55
Sulfur solution	gal.	.17	— .22
Magnesite	ton	65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	63 1/2	— .04
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.75
Chloride, fused, works	ton	—	48.00
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulfate	lb.	.20	— .22
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .45
Salts, single	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13
double	lb.	.12	— .12 1/4
*Nitrate Cake, bulk	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Orange Mineral	lb.	.15 1/4	— .16 1/4
Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .33
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	.50
Yellow	lb.	—	.25
Oxychloride	lb.	.68	— .65
Sesquisulfide	lb.	.42 1/2	— .45
Plaster of Paris	bb.	1.30	— 1.50
True Dental	bb.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.28	— .30
Second Hands	lb.	.22	— .25
70-75%	lb.	.23	— .24
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	.88	— .93

Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.23	— .25
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .19
Hydrated	lb.	.25	— .26
85-90 p.c.	lb.	.23	— .25
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .19
Chlorate, crys.	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Powdered, American	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Japanese	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	1.75	— 2.00
Low grade	unit	1.50	— 1.75
Metabalsulfite	lb.	.41	— .42
Pernanganate, Com'l	lb.	.60	— .65
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	—	—	—
Prussiate, red	lb.	.60	— .63
Yellow	lb.	.36	— .37
Sulfate, crude	unit	—	2.85
*Salt Cake	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.11 1/4	— .13 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.35
Dense, 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	—	2.75
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.10	— 4.15
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	5.00
Flake, works	100 lbs.	5.80	— 5.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.11	— .12
Bichromate	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.07	— .08
*Bisulfate, bulk	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Carbonate Sal. bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Chlorate	lb.	.10	— .11
*Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.27	— .29
Second Hands	lb.	.27	— .32
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.23	— .25
Fluoride	lb.	.20	— .22
Hydrosulfite	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulfite, Cryc. bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Granulated	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	4.25	— 5.00
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.00
Double refined	lb.	.05 1/2	— .07 1/2
Nitrite	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
di Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Technical	lb.	.06 1/2	— .06
Anhydrous	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25	— .30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.23	— .23 1/2
Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	— 3.50
40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.25
Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.073 1/2	— .08
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Sulfate	lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Sulfate, GfB salt	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Thiovanate	lb.	.20	— .20
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Carbonate	lb.	.29	— .30
Sulfur Chloride, red	lb.	.08	— .10
Yellow	lb.	.07	— .09
Sulfur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.12	— .14
Sulfur, crude	ton	25.00	— 30.00
Fleur Com'l, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.10
Rol, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.45	— 9.00
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.80	— 9.35
Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	—	.25
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.62	— .63
Tin, bichloride tech.	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.40	— .41
Oxide	lb.	.50	— .52
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .10
Granulated	lb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Cyanide	lb.	.45	— .47
Oxide, French	lb.	.11 1/2	— .13 1/2
American	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Sulfate	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04

Metals

Tin Stralts	cwt.	—	— 37.50
Banca	cwt.	—	—
American, pure	cwt.	—	—
99 p.c. pure	cwt.	—	— 37.50
Copper, Prime Lake	cwt.	—	— 15.25
Electrolytic	cwt.	14.75	— 15.00
Castling	cwt.	—	— 14.50
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	—
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	—	— 6.65
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—	— 7.15
Prompt	cwt.	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt.	—	— 6.25
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt.	28.00	— 33.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	28.00	— 27.00
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	—	—
Powdered	cwt.	—	— 37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.75
Manganese ore	unit	.55	— .60
Nickel Ingot	cwt.	—	— 43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	— 43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	— 45.00

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Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium	lb.	— 1.40
Cobalt	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	flask	58.00 — 60.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	90.00 — 100.00
Iridium	oz.	— 300.00
Palladium	oz.	75.00 — 85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit		
Wolframite, Chinese	4.50 — 5.00	
Bolivian	5.00 — 5.50	
Scheelite, Amer.	— 6.00	
Japanese	— 5.50	
Silver	oz.	90 1/4 — 99 1/2

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs.	4.25 — 4.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	unit	— 7.25
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	—	— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit	4.00 — 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	2.95 — 3.00
Parage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	— 7.00
Phosphate Rock	unit	6.75 — 7.00
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	1.75 — 2.00
Sulfate, crude	unit	— 2.85

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	— 1.29
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	— 1.19
tilled, bbls.	gal.	— 1.17
Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	8.50 — 11.00
Pitch, Prime	—	— 12.95
Rosins, B	—	— 12.95
D	—	— 12.95
E	—	— 12.95
F	—	— 12.95
G	—	— 12.95
H	—	— 12.95
I	—	— 12.95
K	—	— 12.95
M	—	— 12.95
N	—	— 12.95
WG	—	— 12.95
WW	—	— 12.95
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	60 — 71
Second run	gal.	71 1/2 — 73
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	14.50 — 16.00
Retort	bbl.	14.75 — 15.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	75 — 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	15 — 20
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	35 — 40 1/2
(90 p.c.)	gal.	33 — 38 1/2
Carbazol	lb.	85 — 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark, gal.	1.10 — 1.20	
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	1.20 — 1.50
Cresol, 75-8 p.c.	lb.	18 — 21
Cresote oil	gal.	20 — 30
Dip. oil	gal.	37 1/2 — 40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	15 1/2 — 16 1/2
Flake	lb.	14 1/2 — 15 1/2
Second Hands	lb.	10 1/2 — 11
Phenol	lb.	12 — 17
Export	lb.	15 — 16
Solvent naphtha	ton	14.00 — 18.00
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	57 1/2 — 61 1/2
80 p.c.	gal.	75 — 80
Toluene, pure	gal.	35 — 40 1/2
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range, gal.	45 — 50 1/2	
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	50 — 55 1/2
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	60 — 65 1/2

INTERMEDIATES

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Technical	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Acid B	—	— 2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	— 70
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Cleve's	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Acid H	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta) ..	lb.	— 8.50
Acid Naphthilic, Crude ..	—	— 75
Refined	lb.	90 — 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's ..	lb.	1.80 — 1.85

Acid Phthalic	lb.	40 — 45
Anhydride	lb.	65 — 80
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	30 — 45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	33 — 40
Acid Sulfanilic crude	lb.	33 — 35
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25 — 2.75
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	40 — 45
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
p-Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) ..	lb.	26 — 30
Aniline Salt	lb.	33 — 35
Antraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	— 65
Second Hands	lb.	— 65
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	80 — 90
Benzoic chloride	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Benzychloride, 95-97 ..	lb.	26 — 41
Bromobenzene	lb.	70 — 75
Chlorobenzene	lb.	14 — 16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	— 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	8.00 — 9.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	15 — 20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	15 — 25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed ..	lb.	1.07 1/2 — 1.60
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Dimethylaniline, drums ext. ..	lb.	78 — 80
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	90 — 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	45 — 50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	29 — 32
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	80 — 82
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	45 — 50
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	36 — 37
Diphenylamine	lb.	78 — 80
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	85 — 90
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
"C" Salt	lb.	80 — 90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2 1/4
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	14 — 16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	45 — 50
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	45 — 50
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Sulfimed	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	95 — 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	80 — 85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	14 — 15
Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	42 — 45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	30 — 35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	80 — 85
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	75 — 80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	3.65 — 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	lb.	— 2.90
Nitrotoluene	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Nitrotoluene-s. Mixed	lb.	16 — 18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	30 — 32
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.30 — 2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Phenyl-Naphthylamine ..	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Phosgene	lb.	— 75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	65 — 80
"R" Salt	lb.	85 — 90
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	2.25 — 2.75
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	80 — 85
Sodium Picramate	lb.	50 — 55
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	— 80
Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Tolidine	lb.	1.70 — 1.75
Sulfate	lb.	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	45 — 50
o-Toluidine	lb.	27 — 30
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
m-Toluidinediamine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Xylidine	lb.	45 — 50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.25 — 1.70
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70 — 6.00
Orange II	lb.	80 — 1.90
Orange III	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb.	1.30 — 1.90
Scarlet	lb.	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	— 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
*Nominal		

Azo Yellow	lb.	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ..	lb.	— 3.00
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb.	80 — 1.00
Orange Y conc.	lb.	9.00 — 10.00
Patent Blue, Swiss type ..	lb.	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazin, Dom.	lb.	— 2.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00 — 11.90
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	— 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX	lb.	— 2.50
Blue 2B	lb.	70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.85 — 2.00
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fast Black	lb.	— 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	4.00 — 5.00
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Benzoisulphur, 10 B.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzoisulphur, 4 B.	lb.	— 1.05
Chrysophen. Dom.	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	90 — 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Geranine	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	90 — 95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	20 — 30
Blue	lb.	70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	35 — 45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55 — 1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	— 2.00
Chrome Red	lb.	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	— 70
Gallicyanin	lb.	3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue	lb.	85 — 1.45
Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	70 — 90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.20 — 2.00
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	75 — 1.00
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	75 — 85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	85 — 95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	— 6.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	— 85
Nicrosine, water sol. blue.	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Phosphine G. Dom.	lb.	40.00 — 45.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	4.00 — 5.00
Satranine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	— 8.00



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NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.05	— .06
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	— .62
Gambler, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Oudea	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Guatemala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Kurpahs	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	— .29
Chinese	lb.	.33	— .35
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Aleppy	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 3/4

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.16	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/4
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Red Saunders	lb.	—	— .22

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Achil, Double	lb.	.24	— .27
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	— .27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.11	— .13
Tablet	lb.	.13	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— .26
English	lb.	.24	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.80
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.21	— .30
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	— .18
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .30
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	— .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.30	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .15
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .16
Crystals	lb.	—	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .47
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.70	— .75
Technical	lb.	—	— .70
Blood, imported	lb.	—	— .76
Domestic	lb.	—	— .76
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.40	— .48
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .13 1/2
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .12 1/2
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	5.35	— 6.05
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	4.55	— 4.65
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.10	— .11
Starch, Powd., bags	100 lbs.	3.43	— 3.53
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.33	— 3.43
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Medium grade	lb.	.04	— .05
Low grade	lb.	.03	— .04

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—
Divl Divl	ton	60.00	— 65.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	— 18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00	— 75.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	— 70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	40.00	— 45.00
J2	ton	30.00	— 35.00
B1	ton	38.00	— 40.00
B2	ton	35.00	— 38.00
R2	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	— 23.00
Ground	ton	—	— 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	—	— 75.00
Ground	ton	—	— 70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	— 55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	— 80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	— 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c.	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
bbis., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 3/4
Decolorized, 25 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .30 1/2
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/2
Gambler, 25 p.c.	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Common	lb.	.10	— .12
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06 1/4
Hemlock, 25 p.c.	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Larch, 25 p.c.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 3/4
Crystals, 80 p.c.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
Mangrove, 55 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Liquid, 33 p.c.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Solid, 30 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 3/4
Tanks	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 3/4
Barrels	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	—	— .12
Clarified	lb.	—	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c.	lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2
works, tanks	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03
Powd., 50 p.c.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Sumac, liquid, tan	lb.	—	— .08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Cattle)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— .95
Second Hands	gal.	.85	— .90
Domestic, prime	gal.	.82	— .85
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbil.	55.00	— 60.00
Norwegian	bbil.	—	— 51.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
English	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Neutral	lb.	.10	— .13
Herring	gal.	—	— .65
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Off prime	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
No. 1	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
No. 2	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— .75
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— .78
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	— .80
Blown	gal.	—	— .87
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbils.	gal.	—	— .50
Tanks	gal.	—	— .45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 1.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.60
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.50
Prime	gal.	1.85	— 1.65
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.16 1/2	— .20
Red Distilled	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Saponified	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Sod	lb.	—	—
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.75

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.20 1/2	— .21
Double pressed	lb.	.21 1/2	— .22
Triple pressed	lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	— 1.00
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.15
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	—	— .13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbils.	lb.	—	— .15
Cases	lb.	.16	— .17
No. 3	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14
China Wood Oil, bbils.	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15
Coast, bbils.	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbils.	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.14 1/2	— .14 1/2
Cochin, bbils. Dom.	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Tanks	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Edible	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Corn, refined, bbils.	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Barrels	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. o.			
mills, in buyers' tanks	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Prime Summer, Yel. bbils.	lb.	.11 1/4	— .12 1/4
*White	lb.	—	—
Winter yellow	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Hempseed	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	.97	— 1.00
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.00	— 1.03
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.03	— 1.06
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.05	— 1.08
Raw tanks	gal.	—	— .90
English, Shipment	gal.	—	— .90
Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00	— 3.10
Edible	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
Foots	lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
*Benin	lb.	—	— .09 1/2
Niger	lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 1/2
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Imported	lb.	.14 1/2	— .14 1/2
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 1/2
Crude, Bbils., spot	lb.	—	—
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.11	— .12
Bbils., N. Y.	lb.	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.23	— 1.33
Blown	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Crude, coast, tanks	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.25
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Nov.	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Futures	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
New York, bbils., crude	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Edible	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.14	— .15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	— .12
Yellow	lb.	.06	— .07
House	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Brown	lb.	.04 1/2	— .06
Lard City	lb.	.19	— .19 1/2
Compound	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	— .23
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	— .13 1/2
City, Special	lb.	—	— .08

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 1/4
City Fancy	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4
Prime Packers	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 1/2
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
"A" White	lb.	.08 1/2	— .08 1/2
"B" White	lb.	—	— .07 1/2
Yellow	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Brown	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
House	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Stearine, prime olea.	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Lard leaf	lb.	.20	— .20 1/2

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	45.00	—	— 50.00
Columbia	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago	short ton	53.00	— 56.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	— 59.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	— 60.00

*Nominal

Bichromate of Potash

Bichromate of Soda

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Imports from October 23 to November 6
ACIDS—Citric, 50 kegs, National City Bank, Liverpool; Cresylic, 100 cks., Barrett & Co., Hull; Sulfuric, 3 cs., Consul General De France, Havre; Lactic, 112 carboys, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam; Tartaric, 500 cks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam.
ALCOHOL—120 drums, New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan.
ALOES—6 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Curacao.
ALMONDS—12 cks., G. Fasulli, Palermo; 20 bgs., F. Jarossl, Naples; 400 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 500 cks., National City Bank, Tarragona; 150 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 500 cks., American Express Co., Tarragona; 500 cks., Grace Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 200 cks., British Bank of South America, Tarragona; 75 bgs., Standard Bank, Tarragona; 500 cks., Imperial Bank of Canada, Tarragona; 25 cks., Merchants Bank, Tarragona; 500 cks., Atlantic National Bank, Tarragona; 1,030 cs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Alicante; 500 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante.
AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 10 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., 17 cks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bristol; Mariate, 50 cks., Field C. D. P. Co., Bristol.
ANILINE COLORS—1 csk., A. Penchot, Rotterdam; 7 cks., Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 7 cks., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 8 pkgs., F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 4 cylinders, New York Color & Chemical Co., Antwerp; 4 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Antwerp.
ANTIPYRIN—12 cs., H. A. Metz Laboratories, Rotterdam.
ARGOLS—125 bgs., Luckenbach Steamship Co., Bordeaux; Crude, 283 cks., C. Pizer & Co., Marseilles.
ARSENIC—200 bbls., American Woodpulp Co., Hamburg.
BALSAM—5 cs., Paris & Co., Puerto Colombia.
BARK—Belladonna, 31 bls., S. B. Levick & Co., Havre; Mangrove, 75 cs., C. F. Smilie & Co., Macassar.
BEANS—Castor, 25 bgs., Lyare & Co., Jerusalem; Cocoa, 92 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Liverpool; 87 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Paramaribo; 116 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paramaribo; 17,000 bgs., African & Eastern Trading Co., Accra; 275 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 150 bgs., F. G. Alden, Trinidad; 1,000 bgs., Guaranty National Bank, Bahia; 1,000 bgs., Habicht & Trust Co., Bahia; 58 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Cabello; 234 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 198 bgs., 270 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 128 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 200 bgs., 30 bgs., J. J. Julia, Sanchez; 200 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 147 bgs., Ultramarines Corporation, Sanchez; 521 bgs., Michelena & Co., Puerto Plata; 51 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 35 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Puerto Plata; 93 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paramaribo; 89 bgs., 73 bgs., Lyare & Co., Jerusalem; 1 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 6 bgs., Panama Railway Steamship Co., Cristobal; 14 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Jerusalem; 40 bgs., Hartmann Pacific Co., Port De Paix; 53 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Cape Haiti.
BERRIES—Cubeb, 75 bgs., J. B. Horne, Singapore; 75 bgs., A. Stillwell & Co., Singapore.
BRIMSTONE—Artificial, 10 cs., C. B. Richardson, Hamburg.
CALCIUM—Permanganate, 46 drums, Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam; Silicate, 127 drums, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bordeaux.
CASHEU NUTS—2 pkgs., H. N. Anderson, Kingston.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—25 pkgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., Hamburg.
CHEMICALS—1 cs., Elmer & Amend, Hamburg; 50 cks., 200 double bags, C. B. Richardson & Co., Hamburg; 5 cs., W. T. Rawley Co., Hamburg; 200 carboys, 3 cks., 56 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cks., C. B. Richardson & Co., Hamburg.
CINCHONINE ALKALOID—8 cs., American

Express Co., Rotterdam.
CLAY—China, 1,528 tons, 17 cwt., in bulk, English China Clay Sales Corporation.
COCAINE—1 bx., Merck & Co., Melbourne.
COFFEE—47 bgs., Baker Coconut Co., Kingston; 3,607 bgs., Munn & Jauliens, Inc., Sydney; 1,600 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; 61 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Belize.
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs., M. Hershey, St. Nazaire; 10 bbls., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., St. Nazaire.
DRUGS—24 cs., G. J. Wallau, Havre.
EMERY—Artificial, 1,105 cks., American Express Co., Bordeaux.
EPSOM SALT—1,000 bgs., H. Baker & Co., Hamburg.
ERGOT—20 cks., L. Johnson & Co., Marseilles; 72 cs., B. E. Teale, Marseilles; 20 cks., Lopez & Santo, Marseilles.
EXTRACTS—Licorice, 75 cs., Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, Seville.
FLUOR SPAR—236 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sydney.
FORMALDEHYDE—59 bbls., Pacific Western Commercial Co., Kobe.
GELATIN—9 bls., French Trading Co., Bordeaux.
GLUE—Powdered, 640 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Gelatin Co., Rotterdam; 340 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Gelatin Co., Rotterdam.
GLYCERIN—83 drums, du Pont de Nemours Co., Genoa; 21 drums, Thornett & Fehr, Rotterdam; 100 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Inc., Seville; 30 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool; Crude, 30 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool; 20 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Hull.
GRAPHITE—1,203 cks., H. W. Peabody & Co., Marseilles; 1,500 cks., J. F. Starkey & Co., Kobe; 60 bgs., Yokohama Specie Bank, Kobe.
GREASE—Wool, 200 bbls., American Express Co., Hull.
GUM—Chicle, 144 bgs., National Peppin Gum Co., Belre; Copal, 150 cs., Innes & Co., Singapore; 500 cs., L. G. Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 170 cs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Singapore; 225 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Macassar; 275 bskts., National City Bank, Macassar; 702 bskts., International Banking Corporation, Macassar; 796 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Macassar; 359 bskts., Guaranty Trust Co., Samarang; 85 cs., 32 bxs., J. C. Van Rossen & Co., Samarang; 1,043 bgs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 261 bskts., Kanahara & Co., Macassar; Damar, 150 cs., Innes & Co., Singapore; 250 cs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Singapore; 400 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 200 cs., Reynat & Vinji, Batavia; 325 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; Kaori, 101 pkgs., International Banking Corporation, Auckland; 174 pkgs., Smith & Schipper, Auckland.
HERBS—2 bls., 1 cs., Mutual Flower Co., Genoa.
HOPS—53 bls., American Express Co., Hamburg; 23 bls., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 30 bls., Loewl, Inc., Rotterdam; 11 bls., J. Stein, Rotterdam; 35 bls., R. F. Downing & Co., Antwerp.
IRON OXIDE—32 cks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 43 cks., C. B. Chrystal, Liverpool; 120 bbls., H. C. Robinson, Malaga; 18 cks., 16 kgs., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool.
KOLA NUTS—36 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 135 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston.
LEAVES—Belladonna, 79 bgs., A. Joensen & Co., Inc., Hamburg; Patchouli, 27 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Penang; Sage, 18 bls., Equitable Trust Co., Trieste; 11 bls., International Express Syndicate, Trieste; 11 bls., Stallman Co., Trieste; Thyme, 53 bls., United American Lines, Alexandria.
LEECHES—4 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
LOGWOOD—114 pcs., Willard, Hawes & Co., Puerto Cabello; 32 pcs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 2474 tons, Oakes Manufacturing Co., Montezuma Bay.
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 247 cks., H. Baker & Co., Hamburg.
MANGANESE—Ferro, 300 tons, C. W. Leavitt & Co., Hull; Silicate, 59 cks., 85 cks., Dana & Co., Bordeaux.
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—112 bxs., J. Personeni, Genoa.
MEDICINES—2 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa.
MENTHOL—Crystals, 25 cs., Rockhill & Viator, Kobe.

MICA SPLITTINGS—150 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.
NAPHTHALENE—Crystals, 24 cks., V. Barrett & Co., Liverpool; 125 bgs., H. Raffel, Hamburg; 50 bbls., W. T. Rawley Co., Hamburg.
OILS—Cod, 196 cks., Cook & Swan Co., Inc., St. Johns; Cod Liver, 50 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, Halifax; 25 bbls., Baker Bros., Halifax; Linseed, 63 bbls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; Olive, 1,000 cs., American Shipping Co., Genoa; 60 cs., 235 cs., 340 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Grosvenor, Nicholas, Marseilles; 10 bxs., Spanish American Export Co., Barcelona; 25 bbls., P. F. Sattelle, Barcelona; 50 cs., Armstrong Cork Co., Seville; 20 cs., Croker National Bank, Seville; 20 cs., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Seville; 60 bbls., Delsors, Vidal, Barcelona; 275 cs., Ray, Paige & Co., Genoa; 500 cs., L. Gandolfi & Co., Genoa; Palm, 151 cks., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; Peanut, 30 cs., W. J. Brown & Co., Hongkong.
OILS, ESSENTIAL—3 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Bremen; 7 cs., E. Serrano, Malaga; 30 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Malaga; Anised, 300 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; Cajuput, 91 cs., C. F. Smilie & Co., Macassar; Caraway, 1 drum, Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam; Cassia, 50 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Hongkong; Cinnamon, 25 cs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Colombo; Eucalyptus, 6 drums, Kolynos Co., Sydney; Grape Fruit, 1 cs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston; Orange, 11 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; 12 cs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston; Pimento, 1 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston.
OSIER—360 bchs., P. Giordano & Co., Havre; 240 bchs., United States Willow Furniture Co., Havre.
PEELS—Orange, 215 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Havre.
PERFUMERY—2 cs., D. D. Caruzos, St. Nazaire; 1 cs., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Marseilles; 5 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Seville; 1 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Liverpool; 2 cs., J. J. Murphy, Havre; 23 cs., E. Utard, Havre; 28 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 2 cs., M. J. Corbett & Co., Havre; 2 cs., 2 cs., Gerhard & Hey, Inc., Havre; 5 cs., Ungerer & Co., Havre.
PLUMBAGO—1 csk., Morgan Crucible Co., Southampton.
POTASH—18 cks., United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Rotterdam.
POTASSIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 60 cs., Japanese American Trading Co., Kobe; Carbonate, 40 cks., S. C. Bloch, Liverpool; Ferrocyanide, 4 cks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; Nitrate, 103 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 15 cks., J. A. Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam.
QUEBRACHO—533 pcs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires.
QUICKSILVER—62 flasks, Pacific Western Commercial.
QUINIDINE ALKALOID—8 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam.
QUININE—Sulfate, 12 cs., Kachirin Drug Co., Manila; 8 cs., H. Dubier, Manila; 60 cs., Parle Medicine Co., Batavia; 25 cs., National City Bank, Kobe.
ROOTS—Hellebore, 1 bale, Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona; Licorice, 58 bls., United American Lines, Alexandria; 30 bls., J. A. Medina Co., Seville; 73 bgs., Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona.
LOGWOOD—102½ tons, Oakes Manufacturing Co., Montego Bay.
SANDALWOOD—30 bskts., Dodge & Olcott, Macassar.
SEEDS—Anatto, 42 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; Castor, 170 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Port au Prince; 30 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port De Paix; 41 bgs., Hartmann Pacific Co., Port De Paix; Flaxseed, 127,265 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; Peppy, 700 bgs., 200 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., 600 bgs., National City Bank, Rotterdam; Blue, 200 bgs., J. & I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Rotterdam.
SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 112 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; Prussiate, 35 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
SPICES—Ginger, 50 cks., E. Naumberg & Co., Hongkong; 23 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 43 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; Nutmegs, 84 cs., W. Brandt's

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Sons & Co., Singapore; 248 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Macassar; 1,006 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Macassar; 74 cs., Irving National Bank, Samarang; 97 bgs., F. B. Vandergift & Co., St. Johns; Pimento, 125 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston
SPONGES—6 cs., National Sponge & Cham-
 ois Co., Trieste
STARCH—Potato, 1,120 bgs., S. L. Jones &
 Co., Kobe; 1,120 bgs., Suzuki & Co., Kobe
STONE—Pumice, Artificial, 175 cs., Gallagher
 & Ancher, Rotterdam
TALC—300 bgs., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels,
 Bordeaux; 4 bgs., International Forwarding
 Co., Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—Flour, 1,080 bgs., First National
 Bank of Boston, Batavia; 1,650 bgs., Na-

tional Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 412 bgs.,
 Schlitzhous American Trading Co., Soara-
 baya; 4,866 bgs., 3,238 bgs., National City
 Bank, Sourabaya
TARTAR—304 sks., Tartar Chemical Works,
 Alicante; 33 bbls., 183 cs., Baking Powder
 Co., Alicante
ULTRAMARINE COLORS—40 csks., Ameri-
 can Trading Co., Antwerp
VANADIUM—156,000 sks., Vanadium Cor-
 poration of America, Caliao
WAFERS—Medicinal, 3 cs., Phoenix Shipping
 Co., Rotterdam
WATER—Medical, 1 cs., American Express
 Co., Antwerp; Mineral, 20 cs., Morris &
 Schrader, Genoa; 140 cs., 580 cs., Les Af-

freteurs Reunis, Havre; 300 cs., H. E.
 Gourd, Havre; 2 cs., Stefano Bros., Piraeus
WAX—Bees, 298 bgs., Chemical National
 Bank, Liverpool; 99 bgs., F. Ricart, San-
 chez; 11 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez;
 10 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam;
 20 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam;
 1 cs., Leon, Israel & Bros., Jerusalem; 1 cs.,
 Huth, Gillespie & Co., Jerusalem; 1 cs., Sugar
 Products Co., Jerusalem; 14 bbls., P. Steen-
 grafe, Ponce
WHITING—Powdered, 2,750 bgs., Banker's
 Trust Co., Antwerp; 250 bgs., Armstrong
 Cork Co., Antwerp
ZINC—Chloride, 94 drums, Brown Bros. &
 Co., Liverpool

Pacific Coast Notes

Grading has been commenced at Winnemucca, Nev. for the first unit of the chemical plant being erected by the Silver State Chemical Co.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of a two-story addition to the plant of the Paraffine Co. Inc., at Emeryville, a suburb of San Francisco.

Certified copies of articles of incorporation of the Trojan Safety Powder Co. and an amendment changing the name to the Trojan Powder Co., have been filed at San Francisco.

A fire occurred in the plant of the California Ink Co., Berkeley, Cal., on Oct. 30, causing a loss of about \$5,000. The damage was confined to the engine room, where the blaze broke out.

D. B. Mackie, formerly in charge of the plant quarantine and pest control department in the Philippine Islands, has been appointed chief quarantine officer for the California State Department of Agriculture.

The Red River Lumber Co. of Westwood, Cal., has purchased the holdings of the Nevada Sulphur Company at Sulphur, Nev., and it is announced that the output will be utilized in the manufacture of paper. The Nevada deposit has been worked since 1862.

The Freeport Chemical Company plant at Freeport, Tex., has been acquired by the Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco. The Freeport Chemical Company is a separate organization from the Freeport Sulphur Company.

The California Spray Chemical Co. of Watsonville, Cal., has been advised that the Circuit Court of Appeals of Ohio has handed down a decision upholding the decision of the lower court in regard to the validity of this concern's patent on arsenate of lead. The California company claimed that the Rex Spray Company, and other Eastern concerns were infringing on its patent rights and brought suit. The lower court and the Court of Appeals have decided in its favor and royalties due from use of patents are now to be considered.

Imports at San Francisco during the last week of October included the following: On the motorship Balcatta, from Valparaiso, 487 bags tartar, 9,365 bags cottonseed cake, 1,424 bags linseed cake, 447 bags hempseed cake, 228 bags rapeseed cake and 209 bags radish seed cake; on the steamer Deuel, from Calcutta, 2,985 bags bonemeal and 275 bales cassia; on the steamer Santa Cruz, from Calcutta and Manila, 310 bales cinnamon, 116 bags gum damar, 3,260 bags bonemeal and 790 tons coconut oil; on the steamer Korea Maru, from China and Japan, 4,540 bags nitrate of soda and 120 cases arsenic.

New Incorporations

William R. Warner & Co., Dover, Del., capital \$2,300,000. To carry on the business of druggists. Henry Pfeiffer, Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, New York; Garfield D. Merner, Universal City, Mo.

Coralia Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. To make toilet preparations. M. Lacey, W. P. Lacey, L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.

Lewald Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. A. Dauer, F. Cohen, H. Goldsmith, 858 Fox st., Bronx, N. Y.

Charles Hardy and Rupertl, Manhattan, capital 2,500 shares of preferred stock, \$100 each; 2,500 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital \$262,500. Oils and dyes. C. C. Worthen, F. L. Weil, W. C. Sawyer, 111 Broadway, New York.

Lang Chemical Works, Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. To manufacture soaps. Franklin L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, P. M. Gulky, Wilmington, Del.

By-Products Recoveries, Manhattan, capital 1,000 shares of preferred stock, \$50 each; 3,000 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital \$65,000. H. Slefke, Jr., E. S. Whit, C. E. Scribner, 61 Broadway, New York.

Walker and Woodin Laboratory, Jersey City, capital 1,200 shares of stock of no par value. John L. Farrell, New York; Patrick M. Kelly, Jersey City; Theodore L. Harrison, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Admiration Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. L. Bruno, A. D. Porta, B. Leavitt, 311 East 9th st., New York.

Jacques Capsule Co., Plattsburg, N. Y., capital \$40,000. Druggists. B. F. Feinberg, F. A. Stone, W. B. Jacques, Plattsburg.

Kentucky Fluor Spar Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To deal in fluor spar, lead, and zinc. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Long Island Fire Foam Co., Queens, capital \$8,000. To make fire extinguishers. J. H. Blazoff, B. Zittel, Jr., R. L. Smith, Flushing, L. I.

The Bertrand-Lawton Chemical Co., Niles, Mich., capital \$40,000. To manufacture chemicals and dyes. James W. Bertrand, Jasper H. Lawton, B. E. Bertrand, Niles.

Veron Synthetic Chemical Corporation, Queens, N. Y., capital \$15,000. F. A. Hutz, S. Soled, C. R. Melfor, 294 Pearl street.

Penn-Tex Sulphur, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Rich L. Phillips, Sigmund Faust, New York; L. E. Cawley, Brooklyn.

Phanotax Chemical Co., Dover Del., capital \$700,000. Druggists. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Home Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$325,000. To manufacture soaps and perfumes. Joseph Horris, May Mayer, Arthur Neale, New York.

Rhine Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. To manufacture medicinal and chemical products. Wray C. Arnold, Frank W. Fray, Frank A. Cabreen, Jr., Philadelphia.

Capital Increases—Lehn & Fink, Manhattan, from 5,000 to 12,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100; and 20,000 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital from \$600,000 to \$1,300,000.

U. S. F. Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

International Quicksilver Co., New York, from \$15,000 to \$500,000.

Ansel R. Clark, district office manager of the New York branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House has resigned to take up other work for the Government in the development of young men to carry the foreign trade of the United States in the future. The local office of the commerce bureau is now in charge of Norman S. Meese, who acted as assistant to Mr. Clark.

E. G. Kohnstamm, president of Kohnstamm & Co., 83-93 Park Place, New York, is making an extended trip with his wife throughout California, and will visit South America before returning to New York.

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Business Brevities

The Fort Worth Acid Works, Fort Worth, Tex., has filed notice of an increase in capital from \$37,500 to \$50,000.

The Bay State Chemical Co., has been organized to manufacture chemicals. Humbert P. Jannini, 42 Fleet street, Boston, Mass., is representative.

Columbia University announces a gift of \$1,000 from the General Bakelite Company. The money is to be used to maintain an industrial research fellowship in the chemical engineering department.

The Plumwell Drug Co., Westfield, Mass., has been organized with Carl E. W. Welcome, secretary and treasurer, and Edgar H. Plummer general sales manager to manufacture proprietary preparations.

An article explaining how the British excess profits tax affects newly established American branch houses appears in the October issue of "Anglo-American Trade," the monthly publication of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The Alexander Seidler Co. has acquired the old Hewes & Phillips Iron Works, Orange and Ogden streets, Newark, N. J. and is planning for extensive alterations for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and paints. The plant comprises fourteen buildings, the largest of which is four-story. The other structures range from one to three stories.

Max Albert, formerly chemist in charge of the branch chemical laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, Northampton, Pa., is now connected with the Newport Chemical Co., Carrollville, Wis., where he is engaged as research chemist, working on improved methods for manufacturing crystalline sodium sulfide suitable for use in connection with production of sulfur dyes.

Flaxseed has been grown to some extent in New Zealand for a number of years and it is now proposed by the farmers of Canterbury to establish a mill to crush the seed instead of exporting it to Australia. During 1918 there were 13,562 centals of flaxseed exported to Australia while the imports of linseed oil amounted to 353,605 gallons, valued at \$617,894 of which India supplied 285,752 gallons, Australia 36,647 gallons and the United States 18,026 gallons; as compared with 9,127 centals of flaxseed exported to Australia in 1914, with imports of linseed oil amounting to 293,208 gallons, valued at \$194,295, of which Great Britain supplied 288,249 gallons, Australia 52 gallons and the United States none.

ACCUSED OF UNFAIR TRADE METHODS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Providence, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint against the Seymour Chemical Company, this city, and Alexander S. Mann, president and treasurer, charging unfair competition in the manufacture and sale of textile finishing materials, including soaps and degreasing materials, according to information received here.

It is charged that the company has given to boss finishers in textile mills cash commissions, to influence them to induce their employers to purchase the products of the respondent and to refuse to buy competitors' goods.

URGES USE OF RADIUM SUBSTITUTE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 8.—So great is the demand for radium in the treatment of cancer and various malignant diseases, that a movement is now on foot for withdrawing it as much as possible from the manufacture of luminous dials and other industrial purposes, so that it may be employed entirely for the treatment of human ills. How this is being effected was told last week by Dr. Harlan S. Miner, a Philadelphia chemist, who addressed the Eastern Section of the American Chemical Society at Union College in this city.

The substance advocated as a substitute is mesothorium, a by-product obtained in the manufacture of thorium, a mineral which is extensively employed in the manufacture of gas mantles. The ores from which thorium is made are imported largely from Brazil and India although there is a limited supply available in the United States. Meso-thorium can be seen at night and therefore is an ingredient of the paint which is used in the marking of clock faces, watch dials and range finders which can be read in the dark.

A prominent German house exporting chemicals drugs and related articles, has published in Argentina the following statement of its terms of sale, says Trade Commissioner P. S. Smith, writing from Buenos Aires. "In regard to our conditions of sale, we must demand payment against delivery of documents by reason of the present economic conditions. The unfavorable state of German exchange carries with it a great risk since we sell in Swiss francs. Should our exchange improve, we will experience a loss which may be very considerable between the date of the invoice and receipt of payment against documents."



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